

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF
Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA & MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. II

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1916

No. 35

CONGRESS WILL SOON CONSIDER DYESTUFF LEGISLATION

RESTRICTIONS BY ENGLAND ARE COMPLICATING IMPORTATIONS

SPECULATIVE FEATURES BEING ELIMINATED FROM MARKETS

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found
on pages 17-21, inclusive, and Jobbers Prices
Current on pages 23-27, inclusive.

Important Changes in Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACIB, CITRIC, SECOND HANDS
ACID, TARTARIC, SECOND HANDS
ACONITE ROOT
ANGOSTURA BARK
BALSAM FIR, OREGON
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE
CANNABIS INDICA LEAVES
COCOA BUTTER
DANDELION ROOT
GELATIN, SILVER LABEL
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT
GUARANA
HELLEBORE
LYCOPodium
MUSK ROOT, RUSSIAN
OIL OF ANISE
OIL OF CASSIA
OIL OF GERANIUM, TURKISH, ALGERIAN
OIL OF GINGERGRASS

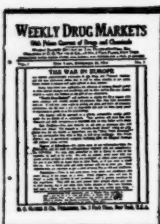
OIL OF PETIT GRAIN, SOUTH AMERICAN
SENNA LEAVES, ALEXANDRIA

DECLINED

ACETANILID
CALENDULA FLOWERS
CHLOROFORM
CREOSOTE BEECHWOOD, IMPORTED
CUTTLEFISH BONE, TRIESTE
HAARLEM OIL
IPECAC ROOT, CARTAGENA
MENTHOL
MERCURIALS, HARD, SOFT
MERCURY, FLASKS
MIRBANE OIL
NAPHTHALENE, BALLS, FLAKE
OIL OF CLOVES
OIL OF WINTERGREEN, SYNTHETIC
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
SAFFRON, AMERICAN
SALOL, SECOND HANDS
SESAME OIL

D. O. HAYNES & Co., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 year; Canada \$4.50, and Foreign Countries \$5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only accepted.



The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.50 and to Foreign Countries \$2.00 a year.



The Soda Fountain (Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.25, and to Foreign Countries \$1.50 a year.



Era Price List—Issued Annually (Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

PRICE \$1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for \$1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50.



Era Dose Book

Full of "meat" from cover to cover. Should be on every prescription counter. 20 Dose and Reference Tables with Appendix of Alcohol and Narcotic percentages in U. S. P. and N. F.

Price 50c a copy, postpaid.

Era Key to the U. S. P.

Gives the official title, common name, synonyms, dose and strength of all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the latest U. S. Pharmacopoeia for druggists, drug clerks, students and physicians. Two Styles—Cloth 25c; Leather 50c a copy, postpaid.

The Era Poison Register (New Edition, Dec., 1915)

For druggists' legal record of poison sales with digest of the poison laws in all the States. This new edition most complete; 152 pages, 8½ x 11 in., with spaces for 1500 entries; full bound, cloth sides, with leather back and corners.

Price, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

Era Cost Stock and Inventory Book

Special ruled book, thumb indexed, for keeping costs, quotations and stocks of Drugs and Chemicals. Does not contain Pharmaceuticals, Sun-dries or Proprietary Medicines. Special ruled pages for Quotations, Addresses.

Full Cloth, leather back and corners, \$2.50 a copy



Era Formulary—(8000 Formulas)

A most valuable collection of unofficial formulas for Manufacturers, Druggists, Physicians, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals and for Household use.

This edition revised by Wm. C. Alpers, Sc. D., now President of the Amer. Phar. Assn. and by E. J. Kennedy, Ph. C., Editor of The Pharmaceutical Era.

Full cloth, 527 pages in 9 Divisions and 146 classes. Price \$5.00 a copy, postpaid.

The Dispenser's Formulary or Soda Water Guide

Contains 2,000 formulas for the soda fountain, for making Ice Cream, Ices, etc., also valuable Luncheonette department. By far the best and most complete formula book published for fountain dispensers. Every fountain man should have this valuable book.

New and Enlarged Edition, \$1.50 a copy postpaid



Era Druggists Directory

The standard directory of the drug trade. Wholesale Druggists, Retail Druggists and Manufacturers in separate lists all arranged geographically. 18th Edition for 1916.

Price \$5.00 a copy postpaid.

THE ERA HOME STUDY COURSE IN PHARMACY



Do you want to study Pharmacy at home?

In 10 Parts. Complete for only \$10.00. Over 8,000 students. Send for complete prospectus.



Money Making Hints

For Druggists and Confectioners

It is full of original trade building suggestions for assisting druggists and confectioners in increasing their fountain and confectionery trade, window displays, etc.

Full paper Covers, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

Era Opium and Coca Registers

No. 1—For Druggists Prescription Record
No. 2—For Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons
No. 3—For Record of Purchases and Sales

Price
\$1.00 each
postpaid



Era Narcotic List

A list of official and unofficial Drugs, Chemicals and preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

Vest Pocket Size—25c a copy, postpaid.

ERA BINDERS—For Era, S. F. or Weekly—75c each

Combination Subscription Rates—Order by No.

- No. 1—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
with the ERA PRICE LIST.....\$1.50 a year
Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50
- No. 2—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year....\$2.00 a year
Canada \$2.75; Foreign \$3.50
- No. 3—1 copy DISPENSER'S FORMULARY (New Edition)
and THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year, \$2.00 complete
Canada \$2.25; Foreign \$2.50
- No. 4—WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS 1 year
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year....\$5.00 complete
Canada \$6.25; Foreign \$7.50

NOTE—If you have no soda fountain we will send, on request, an Era Binder in place of The Soda Fountain.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
HEAVY CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . .	\$4.00 a Year
To Canada	4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries	5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance.

Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO. - Publishers
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Binders for the Weekly

Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies
of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial
Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1916

Table of Contents

Editorial	3-4
Coalition of German Dye Makers Formed	4
Salicylates Now in Easier Position	4
Congress Will Soon Consider Dyestuffs	5
Charles W. Wall of St. Louis, Bankrupt	6
Our Trade With the Philippines Grows	6
Federal Trade Commission Finds in Favor of Ex- port Combinations	7
U. S. March Exports Break All Records	8
Big Drug Merger is Finally Completed	8
Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Increases Stock	8
American Production of Potash Salts	9
Use of Arsenic in Arts and Medicines	9
Peyote Root Used as Cocaine Substitute	10
Must Prepare Inventory of Narcotics	10
The Shortage of Print Paper is Acute	10
Sarsaparilla Plentiful in Porto Rico	10
Forest Service's Work on Chemicals	11
Difficult Now to Import Any Whiting	11
London Correspondence	12
British Foreign Trade After the War	12
London Drug Market is More Active	12
Drug and Chemical Markets	13-14
English Restriction on Tragacanth	14
Heavy Chemical Markets	15
Color and Dyestuff Markets	16
Original Package Prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, etc	17-21
Jobbers Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Photo Chemicals	23-27
Foreign Trade Opportunities	22
Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc	28-29
Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc	29-30
Russia Now Making Many Chemicals	32

OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHEMIST

One of the most interesting discussions developed at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society, held last month at the University of Illinois, was that of how the chemical industries and the universities of the country can best co-operate to the mutual advantage of both. The thought has most always been that the university existed primarily for the diffusion and extension of knowledge,

its aim or the aims of those behind it being essentially altruistic and designed to furnish to the student a mental discipline that would help him to meet the various problems of life. On the other hand, the chemical industries, like all other great business enterprises, are organized primarily for the purpose of creating dividends, the pursuit of which without the introduction of counteracting influences invariably leads to extreme selfishness and just the opposite of the supposedly broad philanthropy engendered by the university.

That much is to be gained by the friendly co-operation of the university and the chemical industries seems to be the consensus of opinion among all who have studied the relations of the scientist and teacher to the problems of everyday life. Not all workers in a particular field are in a position to make use of the opportunities afforded by the university, and many enterprises fail to make use of the new discoveries of men of science, thus remaining unacquainted with the logical development of their activities simply because the directing mind can not grasp the methods of orderly and scientific mental training.

A more effective means of bringing the university into contact with the chemical industries is urgently needed, and the question of how the two can be brought together is most important. Of the means that have been tried are the establishment by the industries of scholarships and fellowships in the universities, and the interspersing of the student's classroom and laboratory work with part time in the industrial plant. University extension work has also been tried and it has contributed not a little to progress. Why should not the university professor be sent to carry the message of applied science and the discoveries of the research student to the groups of workers who from various causes are unable to gain a comprehensive and an analytical view of the problems with which they have to deal? In thus helping to generate ideas the university is tendering a real contribution to chemical industry, in fact all progress, the success of which lies very close to the sum total of civilization.

However we may view the present, we are confronted with the conclusion that we are facing a new era in the history of our country. Within the horizon of the near future great opportunities and corresponding responsibilities for chemists are to be seen in developing the industrial dependence of the United States. If the university professor and the captain of industry, as the present interest in this point of contact would seem to indicate, can acquaint the American people with a correct view of the importance of chemistry in our industrial life, they will have done much to unify and stabilize the creative genius that is to mark out the lines of greatest progress for the next fifty years.

TARIFF NOT A "DEAD ISSUE"

Though some of our best political prognosticators have been predicting that the Administration's foreign policy would be the all-absorbing topic in the coming Presidential campaign, there are evidences accumulating that the people of the United

States will, as they always have, continue to give a large share of their attention to their troubles at home. Notwithstanding the attempt of one party to assert that the tariff is a "dead issue" the majority of manufacturers in this country, and particularly in the drug and chemical trades, do not feel that way about it.

Far from being a "dead issue" and removed from politics, the question of the tariff is quite a live issue, and will continue to be so until it has been effectively removed from its accustomed position as a political football, and is placed in the hands of a competent board of tariff commissioners with power to recommend changes that will protect all interests alike.

England, still beset with war problems, finds both the time and the desire to give attention to her foreign trade after the war, and in the discussions of the question now going on in that country the tariff looms very large—a significant thing in a country which has been so strong for free trade. There are many, of course, who believe that the English Government should return to its pre-war policy and admit the trade of the world to its ports and the ports of its Colonies with equal privileges. Those who think, however, that England should build up home industries to manufacture merchandise that before the war was largely obtained from Germany, are insisting that such industries should receive the protection of a tariff. There are many, too, that believe in a relentless commercial policy toward Germany.

There is no feeling in America, of course, that Germany should lose her trade because she is Germany, but the war has opened the eyes of this and other countries to the dependence upon Germany for many things which can just as well be made at home. The chemical and dye industry affords an excellent example of what an "America First" policy at Washington really might do in the building up of another large American industry.

If the Administration withholds support from the chemical and dye industry it is certain to become an issue in the coming campaign. The Republican Publicity Association has recognized this fact in a statement recently issued, which in part read:

"A recent vote in the Senate has afforded conclusive evidence that America is not first in the Democratic mind. During the debate on the bill to retain the duty of about 1 per cent per pound on sugar Senator Lodge offered an amendment to provide an adequate protection to American capital and labor in the development of the dyestuffs industry in this country.

"In the face of practical certainty that upon the close of the European war Germany will again operate her dyestuff plants at full capacity and again supply our markets thus ruining those temporary manufacturing establishments which have been started in this country by reason of the protection afforded by the war.

"The Democrats to a man refused to listen to the plea for a genuine 'America first' policy and voted the Lodge amendment down. The Democratic Senators have put America not first but second.

"Since this is the attitude which the Democratic party maintains towards American industry, it is scarcely to be believed that men who are genuine believers in 'America first' will vote in November to continue the legislative and administrative branches of our Government in the control of the Democratic party."

COALITION OF GERMAN DYE MAKERS FORMED

Large Chemical Companies Unite to Carry on Export Trade After the War—Alarmed by Efforts in Other Countries to Stimulate Domestic Production of Dyestuffs

A newspaper dispatch from Berlin via London says:

"Countries that are counting on either securing any part of Germany's aniline dye trade or making themselves independent of Germany as regards dyes must expect a bitter struggle after the war.

"This is indicated by the action of all the leading chemical concerns in Germany making aniline colors in forming a coalition for the protection of their mutual interests. Impulse has been given to this plan by a realization that certain foreign governments either are doing all that is possible to encourage the making of aniline dyes in their own countries by subsidies or increased tariffs or other protective laws and that further measures of a similar nature are expected to follow.

"A further factor is the present loss of almost the entire foreign market, which the Germans dominated before the war. The new coalition will adopt every possible means to increase the efficiency of German aniline manufactures and improve the quality of dyes in order that foreign competition may be overcome. The members of the coalition will co-operate in securing protective laws and will exchange information of new processes of manufacture so that all may be in a position to meet competition advantageously.

"Nearly all the members of the coalition increased their earnings during the past year and some of them increased their dividends, despite the fact that foreign markets were closed to them."

SALICYLATES NOW IN EASIER POSITION

Manufacturers Not Having the Difficulty They met with a few Months ago in Meeting the Demand—Second Hands Reduce Prices

Manufacturers of salicylates, benzoates and other medicinal preparations in which phenol is largely used are now in a much better position to supply the demand for these products than at any time since the European war shut off the importation of carbolic acid and forced America to make its own. In fact, were it not for the active export demand and the resulting high prices for phenol prices of salicylic acid, salol and other such articles would soon return to a more normal basis. It is said that the output of American laboratories is now sufficient to take care of the ordinary domestic demand for these medicinal preparations.

During the last few weeks export orders have shown a declining tendency, and as a result speculators, who have been in control of supplies of these articles, have been willing to sell at prices slightly lower than those which have prevailed for a number of months. Manufacturers' prices have not changed, being \$3.75 for salol, \$2.30 for sodium salicylate and \$2.25 for salicylic acid. Speculators are asking \$8.50 to \$9.00 for salol, a price that is scarcely justified, some in the trade say, under present conditions.

Some months ago the manufacturers were not in a position to supply all orders for these phenol derivatives, but recently they have been catching up with orders, and are now able, it is said, to take care of the domestic demand.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN PERFUMERY TAX RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the month of March, the latest period for which figures are now available, there was paid into the United States Treasury under the tax demanded by the so-called War Emergency Revenue Act under Schedule B, covering cosmetics, perfumery, etc., the sum of \$385,725.10 as against \$327,680.56 during the same month of 1915, an increase of \$58,044.54.

There was obtained under the opium tax in the same law \$1,510.40, as against \$36,561.23 during the same month of 1915, and there was paid into the Treasury from the special opium order blanks \$1,460.60, as against \$22,608.60 during March, 1915.

CONGRESS WILL SOON CONSIDER DYESTUFFS

Modified Form of Representative Hill's Bill Will Probably be Presented for Some Action—An Interview with Mr. Hill

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9—It is only a matter of a few weeks now when the House of Representatives will be called upon to take action on some sort of a measure that will take care of the dyestuff situation. Whether or not the new bill will be made a part of the proposed omnibus revenue bill, or will be introduced as a separate proposition, has not yet been decided upon. However, it has been stated by Democratic leaders in the House that one or the other of these steps will be taken before the end of the present month.

Some few weeks ago, it has been learned, Congressman Ebenezer Hill, of Connecticut, prepared a modification of his dyestuff protective measure (H. R. 702) in accordance with the statements made at the hearing thereon before the House Ways and Means Committee by Dr. Hesse, and contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Hill by the chemical committee which thus made it without question entirely in accordance with the report of the Chemical Society. As modified, the measure reads as follows:

A BILL, to provide for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named herein when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are herein prescribed, namely:

DUTIABLE LIST.

First. All products of coal, produced in commercial quantities through the destructive distillation of coal or otherwise, such as benzol, toluol, xylol, cumol, naphthalin, methylnaphthalin, azenaphthen, fluorin, anthracene, phenol, cresol, pyridin, chinolin, cabazol, five per centum ad valorem.

Second. All the so-called "intermediates," made in whole or in part from the products referred to in paragraph one, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for, 3¾ cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Third. All colors or dyes and all color salts, color acids, or color bases, made in whole or in part from the products referred to in paragraphs first and second, 7½ cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

Fourth. Acids: Acetic or pyroligneous, arsenic or arsenious, chromic, fluoric, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, prussic, silicic, sulphuric or oil of vitriol, and valericianic.

Fifth. Coal-tar, crude, pitch, of coal-tar, wood or other tar, dead or creosote oil.

Sixth. Indigo, natural.

Sec. 2. That paragraphs twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three of Schedule A of section one of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes, approved nine o'clock and ten minutes past meridian October three, nineteen hundred and thirteen," and paragraphs three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and fifty-two, and five hundred and fourteen of the "free list" of section one of said Act, and so much of any heretofore existing law or parts of

law as may be inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That if an impartial tariff commission shall hereafter have been created and established by law it shall be the duty of such commission to investigate the rates of duty provided herein and their adaptation to the purposes and objects specified in the title hereof, and report the facts and their findings thereon to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Mr. Hill wrote to President Wilson, submitting a copy of the above, and later received a reply wherein the President stated that he had conferred with a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee on the extremely important subject of dyestuffs and he assured Mr. Hill that the Committee is taking the matter very seriously and is inclined to do the effectual thing.

Mr. Hill assumed that in referring to "a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee," the President had in mind Chairman Claude Kitchin, and he accordingly sent him a copy of this "completed bill."

"In referring this proposed measure to Mr. Kitchin," said Mr. Hill to the correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, "I told him that it would be entirely agreeable to me if he would assume it and introduce it into Congress in his own name. This bill, as it now stands, conforms to the recommendations of the committee of the American Chemical Society which are to be found in the printed hearings on my original bill, held by the Ways and Means Committee some time ago. I may say that I have every reason to believe that this bill will receive the consideration of Congress at an early date."

Ways and Means Members Interested

It is understood to some extent in Washington that the Ways and Means Committee members are giving some little attention to the dyestuff problem; that they feel that something must be done in the matter, even in face of the statements made by Dr. Thomas Norton to the effect that we are now producing 15,000 tons of dyestuffs annually. However, while the modified Hill proposal is in some little favor, it is known that as it now stands, it will not be enacted into law.

In all probability when the time comes for action, the actual measure upon which Congress will be called to give its attention, will be the new Hill bill with a sliding scale of specific duties. Under its provisions all intermediates referred to in paragraph second will be assessed with an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent and a specific duty of 2½ cents per pound for the first five years, during the second five years the specific duty will be 1½ cents per pound, while at the end of that time it will revert back to ad valorem duties of fifteen per cent only.

The finished colors, instead of carrying a specific duty of 7½ cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem, as contemplated in the Hill bill, will be made assessable at 30 per cent ad valorem, and 5 cents per pound for the first five years; the next five years the specific duty will be 2½ cents per pound and thereafter only the ad valorem duty will be applicable.

The sliding scale of duties has the approval of a number of prominent Democrats. Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, who ranks next to Mr. Kitchin on the Ways and Means Committee, some time since announced his advocacy of a plan similar to the above, although declining to express views as to the amount of duty that should be levied upon our imports. "I am perfectly willing to afford protection to dyestuffs or any other infant industry," remarked Mr. Rainey, "providing that protection will be removed when the industry is no longer in the infant class. The only trouble with many of our American industries is that they never grow up and the high rates of duty are maintained for some reason or other for an indefinite period of time. I think perhaps the present rates should be increased, if the industry requires a higher rate, but it should be for some definite period of time, perhaps five years, following which the rates should revert to those now in existence. During that time the manufacturers would come to a point where they could produce enough dyes to fill a large part of our domestic demand."

The entire matter is to be left entirely to the House of Representatives, according to Senator Simmons, chair-

man of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Simmons stated that he would confine himself to other protective measures, such as seeking the application of the same laws, as contemplated in the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts, and which hold good with respect to all domestic industries, to the activities of foreign manufacturers. In his opinion some such legislation as this is very desirable and will be far more effective than anything in the way of an anti-dumping clause.

CHARLES W. WALL OF ST. LOUIS, BANKRUPT

**Formerly Treasurer of Meyer Bros. Drug Company
Has Nearly a Million in Liabilities and Very Little
in Assets**

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—Charles W. Wall of St. Louis, former treasurer of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, has filed in the United States District Court, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$923,691.65 and his assets as \$300, all included in his claims of exemption.

The liabilities listed were chiefly debts incurred in real estate deals and promotions, one of which was the erection of the Wall building at the northwest corner of Vandeventer avenue and Olive street, and obligations of \$200,000 growing out of his interest in the Boer War Spectacle at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904. He listed a great many notes, the holders of some of which, he said, were not known to him.

The liabilities listed included: Six notes for \$1,000 each, dated Dec. 16, 1915, to Eda K. Meyer; note for \$14,500, unknown, dated July 9, 1912, secured by mortgage on northeast corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, since conveyed to the Meyer Bros. Drug Company and extension made on loan for three years; judgment in favor of American Trust Company, dated Jan. 3, 1916, against Wall and Theodore F. Meyer, indorsers of note of Holland Realty & Power Company, for \$8,408.86; Meyer Bros. Drugs Company for advancements on open account of Wall, \$13,323.27; Meyer Bros. Drug Company advancements from 1905 to 1907 to C. F. G. Meyer, Theodore F. Meyer and Wall, acting as partners in the Boer War exhibit, \$259,021.38. The petition states that the claim is barred by the statute of limitations.

Of the liabilities \$138,298.05 represents secured claims, \$339,627.76 unsecured claims and \$445,700.71 accommodation paper.

Among the larger claims is one for \$117,798.05 of the Simmons, Loler & Sheehan Real Estate Improvement Company, growing principally out of the erection of the Wall building, secured by capital stock of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company and other securities.

Under accommodation paper is listed the claim of the National Bank of Commerce based on \$143,060 notes of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., accepted by the bank under the composition of the drug company receivership last November. (The Meyer Bros. Drug Company is now running again at full steam.) There are also bonds for \$200,000 guaranteed by Wall, held by the Mortgage Trust Co.

The assets are clothing and jewelry, consisting of a watch and chain and smaller articles, all of which Wall will be entitled to under the exemption rule.

Barytes is used principally as a pigment in mixed paints, in the manufacture of lithopone—a chemically prepared white pigment consisting of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate—and as a base upon which the lake pigments are precipitated. It is also used in the manufacture of white rubber goods, asbestos cement, and artificial ivory, and in the preparation of fertilizers, boiler compounds, insecticides, peroxide of hydrogen, and artificial driftwood salts. Barium carbonate and some chloride are used to prevent efflorescence on bricks; and the carbonate, sulphate, or nitrate, is used in the manufacture of rolled glass, hollow glass crystal and table glass, and in special glasses, such as the Jena phosphate crown glass. In the United States the principal sources of supply are the Missouri and the Appalachian districts.

OUR TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES GROWS

Exports to the Islands in the Sixteen Years Since Annexation Aggregate 210 Million Dollars as Against Two Millions in Sixteen Years Prior to That Time

Recent discussions regarding the Philippine Islands lend interest to a compilation just prepared by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York showing the total trade of the United States with those Islands, in the sixteen years since annexation compared with the sixteen years immediately preceding annexation.

This compilation shows that the total exports from the United States to the Islands in the sixteen years since they were annexed aggregate 201 million dollars against a little over two million dollars in the sixteen years prior to their annexation. Prior to annexation the exports to the Philippines seldom reached as much as \$200,000 per annum. In the first year after annexation the exports to the Islands amounted to two and a half million dollars and steadily increased until they have averaged 25 million dollars per annum in recent years, having been in 1914 over 27 millions.

The imports from the Islands, which averaged less than five million dollars per annum in the decade prior to annexation, now average about 25 million dollars per annum. The total imports from the Islands in the sixteen years since annexation are 218 million dollars against 121 millions in the sixteen years preceding annexation, though in the five years preceding annexation the average was but about four and a half million dollars per annum.

The Philippine Islands were acquired April 11, 1899, and therefore the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900 may properly be considered the first year of the annexation period and the trade of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899 may be considered as belonging to the period preceding annexation. The total exports to the Philippine Islands in the sixteen years beginning with the fiscal year 1900 and ending with the fiscal year June 30, 1915 were \$201,504,688, while the total exports to the Islands in the sixteen years prior to annexation were \$2,506,837. The total imports from the Islands in the sixteen years since annexation are \$217,716,363 and in the sixteen years prior to annexation, \$120,747,318, though in the five years immediately preceding annexation the imports of the Islands averaged but about four and a half million dollars per annum.

The trade of the Islands with all the world has largely increased since they came under the American flag. Their total exports in 1899, the year preceding annexation, were \$14,847,000 and in 1914 \$48,690,000, while their total imports in 1899 were \$19,193,000 and in 1914 \$48,589,000. The total foreign trade of the Islands in 1899, the year immediately preceding annexation, was 34 million dollars, the average since the beginning of the war being about 100 million dollars per annum.

Prior to annexation the United States supplied 1% of the imports of the Islands. At the present time we supply slightly more than 50% of the greatly increased imports and take over 40% of their exports.

The Philippine Islands are at the present time our largest market for cotton goods, the exports of cotton cloths to those Islands having been in the calendar year 1915, 112,883,234 yards against 21,117,398 yards to China, formerly looked upon as our best market for cotton goods. The value of the cotton cloths exported to the Philippines in 1915 was \$6,908,409 against \$1,383,127 to China in the same year. The total exports of cotton goods of all kinds to the Philippines in 1915 was \$8,135,809. The other important exports to the Islands in 1915 included iron and steel manufactures \$4,038,340; breadstuffs \$2,537,382; cars and carriages \$1,057,894; leather and manufactures thereof \$1,055,951; mineral oils \$1,130,590; paper and manufactures thereof \$770,310; meat and dairy products \$598,029, and India rubber manufactures \$600,710. The principal imports from the Islands in 1915 were Manila hemp \$10,695,000; sugar \$4,881,000; coconut oil \$3,185,000; copra \$1,585,000; cigars and cigarettes \$1,249,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FINDS IN FAVOR OF EXPORT COMBINATIONS

After Thorough Investigation of the Methods Pursued by Other Countries in Seeking Foreign Trade, it Advocates Similar Co-operative Work by American Manufacturers

Under the authority of its organic act the Federal Trade Commission has completed a comprehensive investigation of competitive conditions affecting Americans in international trade. The Commission finds:

(1) That other nations enjoy marked advantages in foreign trade from superior facilities and more effective organizations.

"(2) That doubt and fear as to legal restrictions prevent Americans from developing equally effective organizations for overseas business and that the foreign trade of our manufacturers and producers, particularly the smaller concerns, suffers in consequence.

"The Commission appreciates the importance of fostering foreign trade and realizes the urgent need of enabling our citizens to meet foreigners on equal terms in international commerce. It therefore recommends the immediate clarification of the law to permit co-operation among Americans for export trade.

Advantages Enjoyed by Foreign Exporters

"While the United States has been absorbed in domestic development other nations have followed definite policies for the expansion of their foreign trade and have perfected efficient organizations for the purpose in view.

Recognizing the vital influence of transportation facilities foreign nations have built up their ocean shipping, have granted low export railway rates, and have combined their land and ocean transportation facilities to give their shippers ready entrance into their overseas markets. The United States on the contrary has neglected its merchant marine until it is dependent upon its commercial rivals to deliver its goods. In consequence the transportation of its products is now largely controlled by powerful international combinations of foreign shipowners who discriminate against American shippers.

"Realizing the necessity of banking and credit facilities to finance their transactions foreign nations have not only established connections with banking houses in every land but have dotted the map of the world with foreign trade banks of their own. Banks with their main offices in London, Berlin, Paris, Rome, and Vienna operate hundreds of branches and agencies in South America, the Orient, Australasia, the Levant, all around the coast of Africa and far within the remote interior. They give the foreign exporter information, extend credit, finance his transactions, and constantly strive to increase the foreign business of the mother country. The few foreign branches of American banks have but recently been established, and in most markets our exporters must depend on alien bankers.

"Though now increasing, American investments abroad are comparatively small. British, French, German and other foreign traders, on the other hand, enjoy a peculiar advantage from the billions of dollars of investments made by their fellow nationals in foreign lands, frequently on the express condition that supplies and equipment should be purchased in the country furnishing the funds. British and German investments in South American railways and public utilities, French investments in Turkey, and Japanese investments in China and Manchuria are typical examples. In consequence, time and again American manufacturers have found it impossible to sell their products abroad because the prospective customer was forced to purchase from or through interested investors.

"Shipping facilities, banking and credit arrangements, and investment of capital abroad are thus of primary importance in international trade. Other branches of the government have special jurisdiction of some of these matters and all of them will doubtless receive consideration from Congress. In accordance with its specific authorization, this Commission has therefore directed its investigation to the effect of foreign combinations on the commerce of the United States.

Foreign Combinations Competing with American Exporters

"In seeking business abroad American manufacturers and producers must meet aggressive competition from powerful foreign combinations, often international in character. In Germany, England, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, Japan and other countries business men are much freer to co-operate and combine than in the United States. They have developed numerous comprehensive combinations, often aided by their governments, which effectually unite their activities both in domestic and foreign trade.

"In Germany prior to the war there were 600 important cartels, i. e., combinations to control the market, embracing practically every industry in the Empire. Many dominated the export trade of their industries and carried on vigorous campaigns to extend their foreign business, to prevent competition among German producers in foreign markets, and to secure profitable prices. Thus the German dye-color industry operated as a unit in foreign trade under the leadership of two great groups of allied producers, the Badische group and the Hoechst-Casella, which were working under agreement to avoid competition between themselves for 50 years.

"British manufacturers have relied more fully upon an unusually effective merchandising organization for foreign trade, long established in foreign markets and giving British products a superior representation there, but in various important industries they have gone much further. Thus, most of the great coal export business is done by powerful organizations, combining mine operators, marketing companies, shipping lines, and foreign distributing companies. This gives British coal its grip on the rich South American market. British cement manufacturers are united in a strong and successful union for the extension of their overseas trade. Recently a number of large British manufacturers of machinery of all sorts have formed the Representation for British Manufacturers, Ltd., an organization to handle all their business in certain important foreign markets and to carry on an aggressive campaign for its extension. Similar organizations for foreign trade are in process of formation among other British manufacturers. In the electrical, cotton-textile, pottery, tobacco, wall-paper, iron and steel, and various other industries, strong associations and combinations are important factors in foreign and domestic business.

"It is against such organizations as these, uniting powerful groups of foreign concerns, backed by great banks, aided by railway and ship lines and vigorously assisted by foreign governments that hundreds of comparatively small American manufacturers and producers must compete for trade beyond our shores. Some of the foreign trade combinations, which enjoy overwhelming advantages in international trade, have established branches and plants here which compete with American manufacturers for the home trade. Moreover, in some industries our smaller manufacturers must compete abroad with great American companies having most efficient world-wide selling organizations.

"In various manufacturing industries the lack of raw materials, higher manufacturing costs and similar handicaps make it extremely difficult at best for Americans to compete with foreigners for trade abroad. Therefore, with Americans suffering rigorous competition from powerful foreign combinations, and forced to expose the secrets of their overseas business to their foreign competitors and to risk effective discrimination against their trade through dependence on foreign cables, telegraphs, banks, and ships, our manufacturers, and especially our smaller producers, are frequently at a decisive disadvantage in foreign trade.

Co-operation Needed in American Foreign Trade

"If Americans are to enter the markets of the world on equal terms with their organized competitors and their organized customers, if they are to expand the foreign trade of the United States as they should, and if our small producers and manufacturers are to obtain their rightful share of foreign business on profitable terms, they must be free to unite their efforts. We are in danger of being misled into over-confidence and baseless self-assurance by the imposing totals of our present abnormal foreign trade. A great part of our present trade is purely

(Concluded on page 31.)

U. S. MARCH EXPORTS BREAK ALL RECORDS

410 Million Dollars Worth of Goods Shipped by This Country, which is a Gain of 113 Millions over March, 1915—All World Records are Surpassed

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—According to preliminary returns made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, goods worth 410 million dollars were exported from the United States in March. This exceeds the corrected total for February by seven million dollars and is more goods than any nation ever exported before in any one month. It is 113 millions more than the previous March and is nearly double the March average for the preceding five years. In the nine months ending with March exports fell less than five million dollars short of three billion dollars, thus exceeding by more than one billion dollars the record for the corresponding period of any preceding fiscal year.

March imports amounted to 214 million dollars, exceeding by 20 millions the previous record of February, by 56 million the total for March, 1915, and by 50 per cent the March average for the preceding five years. Nine months' imports to March 31 last aggregated 1,505 million dollars, compared with 1,214 million last year and 1,402 in 1912-13, the former record year. Of March imports, 67.8 per cent entered free of duty.

The month's export balance was 196 million dollars, compared with 139 million in March, 1915, and 5 million in March, 1914. For the nine months the present fiscal year to date shows an export balance of 1,491 million dollars, being more than double that of last year and more than three times that of two years ago. Present indications point to an export balance of two billion dollars by the end of the fiscal year.

Gold imports during March totaled \$9,776,839, compared with \$25,620,467 in March, 1915, and \$7,842,249 in March, 1914, and for nine months to March 31, 1916, \$337,831,231, against \$71,887,676 in 1915 and \$57,288,712 in 1914. Gold exports in March totaled \$10,774,354, compared with \$923,891 in March, 1915, and \$2,632,049 in March, 1914. Gold exports in the 9 months under review aggregated \$58,515,929, compared with \$141,310,900 last year. Nine months of the current fiscal year show a net inward gold movement of \$279,315,302, as against a net outward movement of \$69,423,224 in a like period of the preceding year and a net inward gold movement of \$10,599,835 in nine months of 1913-14.

DRUGGIST FINED \$500 FOR SELLING NARCOTICS UNLAWFULLY

Louis A. Schenbrand, a druggist of 979 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn, was convicted by a jury before Judge Veeder in the United States District Court last week for unlawfully disposing of cocaine and other narcotics in his store. He was fined \$500.

The punishment is considered one of the most severe ever meted out in a case of this kind brought under the Harrison act. According to Assistant United States Attorney Henry Ward Beer, an investigation showed that Schenbrand had five pounds of narcotics in the form of opium, cocaine and morphine in his store, or about enough to supply the legitimate trade on prescriptions of twenty drug stores.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION BANQUET MAY 25

Both the senior and junior senators from New York, Hon. James A. O'Gorman and Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., are among the speakers for the annual banquet of the Merchants' Association of New York, which is to be held at the Hotel Astor, Thursday, May 25. Hon. Job E. Hedges, one of the cleverest after-dinner speakers in the country, is also on the speakers' list, as is Edward F. Trefz of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Walter H. Merrill, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, is chairman of the Banquet Committee and further details of the banquet can be had from him on application.

BIG DRUG MERGER IS FINALLY COMPLETED

Final Steps Are Taken in the Consolidation of the Riker-Hegeman Interests with the United Drug Company and L. K. Liggett Co.

The final steps in the merger of the Riker-Hegeman Company with the United Drug Company of Massachusetts were completed last week, and all the technical details have been adjusted so that the United Drug Company of Massachusetts is now running in full blast, according to a statement made to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS by Isaac H. Levy, 37 Wall street, attorney for the stockholders of the Riker-Hegeman Company. April 29 was the last day for the conversion of Riker-Hegeman stock at the Bankers' Trust Company, and all the stock was transferred either on or before that day. The holders of Riker-Hegeman stock certificates of deposit received shares of stock of the United Drug Company on the following basis:

Preferred stock—The holders of certificates of deposit of Riker and Hegeman Company preferred stock received \$100 par value of the first preferred stock of the United Drug Company for each \$100 par value of Riker-Hegeman preferred stock deposited.

Common stock—The holders of certificates of deposit of common stock of Riker and Hegeman Company received \$100 par value of common stock and \$43.85 par value of second preferred stock of the United Drug Company for each \$100 par value of Riker and Hegeman common stock deposited.

Certificates for fractional shares were not issued but transferable receipts for fractions of a share were issued that could be combined with other receipts for fractions of a share so as to entitle the holder to a whole share.

CHESEBROUGH MF'G. CO. INCREASES STOCK

Vaseline Concern Ratifies Proposal to Raise Capital to \$1,500,000, and 15,000 Shares of the Par Value of \$100 Will be Issued

There was unanimous ratification of the proposal to increase the capital stock of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated, from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000, at a meeting of the stockholders of the company on May 4. To make the necessary increase there was an authorization of the issuance of 15,000 shares of the par value of \$100. Approval by the stockholders came after the recommendation of the directors at a meeting in March, and the increase was in the nature of a stock dividend to be charged against the surplus of the company.

Two other propositions were approved by the stockholders. One is that the term of the existence of the corporation be extended beyond the time specified in the original certificate of incorporation and be made perpetual. The other was to the effect that the principal office and place of business of the company as named in the certificate of incorporation, be changed from the Borough of Brooklyn to the Borough of Manhattan.

Vastly increased business, both at home and abroad, resulted in an accumulated surplus of 200 per cent. After the payment of 40 per cent. dividends for six years by the former Standard Oil subsidiary, the issuance of the 15,000 new shares will serve to bring down the size of the dividends as well as the market price of the stock. C. Lamont, treasurer of the company, said that the directors had not yet decided upon what dividend would be paid on the new basis.

India continues to be the principal source of the supply of lac. The United States is India's best customer, taking more than half the total exports or 195,500 hundred weight out of a total of 366,700 hundred weight. The United Kingdom comes second, the exports consisting chiefly of shellac.

Strontium finds practically its sole use in this country in the manufacture of fireworks and night signals used by railway and steamship companies, not more than 2,000 tons of strontium-bearing minerals being needed annually to meet the requirements of the trade.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF POTASH SALTS

\$342,000 Worth were Obtained in this Country During 1915, According to the Report of the United States Geological Survey

A review of the developments in the potash industry in this country during 1915 has been prepared by the United States Geological Survey. It states what has been done in various States and discusses future sources of production. It describes the results as incidents of the "birth of an industry."

The Survey states that potash was recovered as a by-product from the manufacture of Portland cement at Riverside, Cal. By-product potash from this source has yielded a considerable revenue, owing to the abnormally high price for these salts, and in obtaining it two other purposes have been subserved—first, the saving of additional material to be converted into cement, and, second, the elimination of the dust nuisance. At Riverside a discharge of 100 tons of dust a day over the surrounding orange groves has been prevented.

Potassium sulphate from alunite was first placed on the market late in October, 1915, by a company at Marysville, Utah. The production has not been large so far, owing to the incidents connected with a pioneer enterprise of this character. Though certain foreign deposits of alunite have been worked for potash alum, this is the first recorded yield of potash salts as such from alunite. The product is of high grade.

A plant owned by a company at Omaha, Nebr., was established in the spring of 1915 at Hofiland, near Alliance, in the northwestern part of the State. During about half of the year the company obtained potash salts from the brine of an alkaline lake in that region.

In addition to output from these sources, potash was marketed in 1915 from kelp obtained along the Pacific coast.

Active Experimental Work During Year

Experimental work on the production of potash salts from different sources was active during the year, and in places this activity has been succeeded by the construction of plants. Operations are in progress at Searles Lake and at Keeler, on the shores of Owens Lake, Cal. It is reported that one company is erecting a plant near Great Salt Lake, and that another will soon be started at the south end of the lake. The by-product, bittern, at solar-evaporation plants on San Francisco Bay, has also received some attention.

Manufacturers of Portland cement, having had their attention directed to a possible revenue from by-product potash, will not be slow in thoroughly investigating their raw material. Already a company near Hagerstown, Md., is reported to be installing a plant for the recovery of potash salts.

Great activity has been manifested in experiments for the recovery of potash from the silicate rocks, such as feldspar and leucite, from the mica sericite, and from greensand. In many laboratories researches have been in progress, some of which, according to reports, offer prospects of profitable commercial development if feldspars and other potash-rich rocks in sufficient quantity and purity can be found and made available.

A small quantity of potash salts was probably produced from these silicate rocks and minerals during 1915, and found its way into mixed fertilizers without intermediate refinement.

The Survey reports that potash salts were produced in the United States in 1915 to the value of \$342,000. The imports of refined potash salts in 1915 were 76,141 long tons, or slightly more than 25 per cent of those in 1913, the latest normal year of importation. Imports of the potash fertilizers, kanite, manure salts, and double manure salts amounted to 20,427 long tons, or about 3 per cent of those in 1913. Taking all the potash salts together, the imports in 1915 were about one-tenth of those under normal conditions.

USE OF ARSENIC IN ARTS AND MEDICINES

Therapeutic Value Has Been Known Since the Dawn of the Christian Era, but Industrial Value Outweighs Worth as Medicinal Agent

Although the therapeutic uses of arsenic have been known since the beginning of the Christian era, this metal was brought into special prominence in later times through the frequent use of the more dangerous oxides in criminal poisoning. The quantities consumed in medicine at the present time are comparatively small when considered with the quantities employed in the arts, as will be seen from the following outline, adapted from the recent report of the United States Geological Survey on the "Mineral Resources of the United States."

White arsenic is used principally in glass making, which consumes about half the domestic output. Some say that it forms arsenides with iron and other impurities and causes them to settle to the bottom of the melt, but apparently its use in making window glass in tanks has almost if not entirely ceased in the United States, for, it is said that, owing to the larger size of the tanks the impurities settle without the use of arsenic. It is used in most pot furnaces, but in many of them it is being replaced by antimony oxide and "needle antimony" (liquated stibnite). Some flint glass factories use none and no substitutes; others use as much as 60 tons of white arsenic a year. A few factories use arsenic sulphide (orpiment, As_2S_3) instead of white arsenic. The plate-glass factories use large quantities of white arsenic, the consumption of a single firm reaching 5 tons a month, or between 50 and 60 tons a year. Glassmakers who have studied the subject carefully say that arsenic apparently enters directly into the composition of the glass and probably tends to make it clear.

A great quantity of arsenic and arsenate of soda is now used in making Paris green and lead arsenate, and in less quantities in making other compounds for insecticides. With the growth of horticulture and the necessarily greater attention paid to killing insect pests, the demand for arsenical insecticides has grown immensely.

Orpiment seems to be used mostly in textile dyeing and was once much used in removing hair from skins made into leather, but is being replaced by other compounds.

Elemental or "metallic" arsenic is used, so far as is known, only in shot making, and only a few tons, probably 5 or 10 a year, are consumed. It is said to make the shot rounder and harder. Several hundred tons of white arsenic are used annually for killing weeds along railroad tracks, for which use the crude arsenic trioxide is cheaper and nearly as serviceable as the refined. Water hyacinths in Gatun Lake, Panama, were poisoned by spraying with a solution made of 25 pounds of arsenic, 25 pounds of soda, and 25 gallons of water boiled together for an hour and then mixed with 425 gallons of water. Arsenic is being experimented with for use in non-fouling paints for ship bottoms. It is said that most of the arsenic used for the purposes stated, is unrecoverable; it is not subject to the secondary recovery practiced with tin, lead, iron, and other metals.

NEW DYE COMPANY IN ARGENTINA

An Argentine joint stock company with an authorized capital of \$425,000 has been organized under the name "Compania Argentina de Materias Colorantes," with the object of producing dyes. The material to be employed is chiefly wood of the carob tree, treated in accordance with a new process discovered and patented by Dr. Juan A. Dominguez of Buenos Aires. The colors produced are khaki and fawn, and other colors obtained by combination. A factory has been erected at Santa Fe, according to the River Plate Review of March 24, and manufacture is to begin immediately, under the direction of the board of directors, whose president is Esteban Baron.

PEYOTE ROOT USED AS COCAINE SUBSTITUTE

Utah State Board of Pharmacy Asks Federal Government to Prevent its Shipment in Interstate Commerce as Indians Use it

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6—The Utah Board of Pharmacy will ask the Federal Government to prohibit interstate shipments of peyote, the root of a weed which flourishes along the Mexican border, and to the use of which the Indians of eastern Utah have become addicted. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the state board at a recent meeting.

The peyote weed has a peculiarly demoralizing effect on the Indians, who use it in much the same way that cocaine and morphine are used. According to an analysis by State Chemist Herman Harms, the peyote plant contains a drug of an alkaloidal principle similar to opium. Mr. Harms has recommended that the next state legislature take steps to include the plant in the list of prohibited narcotics.

C. Coulson Smith, special agent for the state board of pharmacy, has been instructed by the board to confer with Dr. Charles A. Hascall of the local United States internal revenue office in reference to stamping out the traffic. Mr. Smith reported that he had collected evidence that peyote is not indigenous to the Uinta reservation, where it is being used, but that it is shipped in from San Antonio and other border points. It is invariably branded "dried peaches," which it greatly resembles. It is thought that prosecutions might be secured on the charge of misbranding. However, as there are no laws against the shipping of peyote, the board will petition the federal government to enact one.

The Rev. N. J. Hershey, an Episcopal missionary, stationed at Randlett, Utah, appeared before the board of pharmacy and told of the baneful effects of the weed upon the Indians. He declared that it recently caused the paralysis and death of three Indian women who used it to allay pain during childbirth.

The peyote is a form of cactus. "The blossoms," Mr. Harms stated in his report "including the tuft of silky fibers, are chewed and eaten similar to the way the Peruvians derive the effects of cocaine from chewing the coca leaves. At first, the peyote blossom causes a great state of excitement and mental exhilaration. Then it deadens the senses, produces abnormal dreams, is demoralizing and finally causes the Indians to remain drunk or in a stupor for two or three days."

Peyote was first introduced under the form of a religious ceremony and during the reading from the Bible, prayer and singing of songs and during dances the peyote would be passed around until the Indians were drunk with it. At present the Ute Indians hold their "peyote services" every Saturday night until Sunday morning, at Randlett, Utah, and the habit is said to be growing at an alarming rate.

SARSAPARILLA PLENTIFUL IN PORTO RICO

Sarsaparilla grows practically all over the island of Porto Rico, but for some reason it has not been exploited as an article of export. It is in common use in the country where "jibaros" peddling it in small bundles are to be seen constantly. It is used for medicinal purposes, brewed in the form of various teas and other decoctions, and also steeped in rum. The supply appears to be fairly plentiful, but there is no organized business of buying and exporting it. A demand for the commodity would help many of the poorer class of country people and add another industry to the list of those built upon the agricultural resources of the land.

The Bureau of Information of the Department of Agriculture, 30 San Francisco street, San Juan, will undertake to get buyers in touch with a supply of the roots. It must be remembered, however, that it is a new thing and will take some little time to get a force gathering as regular work.

MUST PREPARE INVENTORY OF NARCOTICS

New Ruling Requires Every Person, Firm or Corporation to make Annually a Report on Narcotics Which are on Hand

WASHINGTON, May 9—A ruling has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the narcotic law requiring an annual inventory, in duplicate, of narcotic drugs required of persons applying for registration under the act. It read as follows:

"Every person, firm, or corporation making application for registration under the provisions of the act of December 17, 1914, must at the time of applying for such registration prepare, in duplicate, an inventory of all narcotic drugs and preparations (other than those specifically exempt under the provisions of section 6 as defined in Treasury Decision 2309) on hand at the date of application for registration. Where, however, a registered person at some fixed date annually takes a stock inventory, either at the close of the business fiscal year or of the calendar year, such inventory, in duplicate, showing the quantity and names of narcotic drugs and preparations on hand on the date next preceding the date of application for registration may be filed in lieu of the annual inventory required at the date of registration.

"The original inventory must be kept on file by the maker with previous inventories, and the duplicate forwarded to the collector of internal revenue. No special form of inventory is required, but it must clearly set forth the name and quantity of each kind of narcotic drug, preparation or remedy, and be verified by oath or affirmation executed in conformity with law. Collectors will refuse a registration number and special tax stamp to an applicant who fails to furnish annually at or before the date of registration a duplicate of such inventory."

THE SHORTAGE OF PRINT PAPER IS ACUTE

Manufacturer of Writing Paper Says it is Due to Scarcity of Rags—Why Women are Partially to Blame for this Condition

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—One of the causes assigned to the acute shortage and high cost of print paper is that women no longer wear as much in the way of underclothing as they formerly did and hence there is a very great shortage of cotton rags. This fact has been brought to the attention of Director Ralph, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who is having rather a hard time of it securing paper and inks with which to make paper money and stamps, by Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Hastings informed Mr. Ralph that where cotton rags could be purchased at \$1 per hundredweight before the commencement of the war, it is now difficult to get them at \$6 per hundredweight.

Director Ralph has been informed that the second lot, amounting to about eight or ten tons, of colors forming a part of the 75-ton lot permit for the movement of which was recently granted by the governments of Germany and Great Britain provided that such colors be used for no other purpose than for the production of paper money and stamps for the use of the government of the United States, was due at either Baltimore or Philadelphia within a very few days. A first shipment has already been received, a third shipment is about to leave Copenhagen, while the balance is reported to have moved from Berlin, or from Charlottenberg, where the colors are produced. The shipment now due, coming on the S. S. Oosterdyk, consists of China and Prussian blues, and permanent and printing reds.

Although he has had a great deal of trouble in getting suitable blacks, Mr. Ralph predicts that the United States will soon be forever independent of Germany for these. He is now getting a fairly good grade from Kentucky, which is being produced from bone and vegetable carbon.

For a time it looked as though we would have to submit to gumless postage stamps, but the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been successful in securing the movement of a cargo of tapioca flour, from which the glue used on postage and revenue stamps is made, from Java and this will soon arrive at San Francisco.

FOREST SERVICE'S WORK ON CHEMICALS

Report for the Past Year is Made by This Bureau of the Department of Agriculture Showing Scope of the Research Investigations

Reporting on its work during the past year, the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has the following to say concerning products coming under the head of chemicals and its allied groups:

"The experimental work carried on at the Forest Products Laboratory, maintained by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., gave results during the past year which, like the results of previous years, have a direct interest for the various industries which depend upon wood in some form for their raw material. To benefit both these industries and the consumers of their products by bringing about a better and more economical use of wood in all its forms is the object of the Laboratory's experiments. Obviously, with a field so broad, the investigative work must expand gradually, the most urgent problems being selected for study first. A study of the industries themselves is the usual method for deciding what these problems are.

Work Affecting Distillation, Naval Stores and Other Chemical Industries

"Experiments on the destructive distillation of hardwoods were continued, with the object of determining the yields for various species as compared with those from beech, birch, and maple; also the comparative yields from body-wood and slab-wood. A special study was made of operative features, which showed that, with the Laboratory's apparatus, the yield of acetate and alcohol might be increased from 30 to 50 per cent by a proper temperature control. In co-operation with a chemical company, demonstration was made at a commercial plant, where the increase in yield of acetate was 10 per cent and of alcohol 30 per cent, representing an increase in annual revenue of over \$13,000 to this company alone.

"In co-operation with an industrial alcohol company, the Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Laboratory has helped to bring about the labeling of wood alcohol as poison and a change of name of certain wood alcohols to avoid confusing them with grain alcohols. Legislation relating to wood alcohol has been modified as a result of these activities.

Turpentine and Rosin from Pine Stumps

"In co-operation with a lumber company, yellow pine stumps were shredded and extracted for turpentine and rosin. It has frequently been proposed to combine the extraction process with the manufacture of pulp from the extracted wood, but with the present process wood chipped for pulp gives a low yield of rosin. These studies were made with a view to modifying the process, so that a high yield of rosin could be obtained from chips large enough for the manufacture of pulp.

Dyestuff from Osage Orange

"Tests carried on for the past few years by the Laboratory and a number of textile schools have finally demonstrated the value of osage orange factory waste as a source of dye-stuff. Commercial tests in dyeing leather and woollens with colors obtained from osage orange gave highly satisfactory results. Osage orange grown in the North is relatively lacking in dye-stuff, and only material grown in Texas and Oklahoma is suitable for commercial use. The yellow dye which osage orange is capable of providing is now largely obtained from fustic, an imported wood.

Ethyl Alcohol

"Studies by the Laboratory of the process of obtaining ethyl alcohol have shown that by increasing the time of digestion from 0 minutes to 20 minutes, an increase in yield of 23 per cent can be obtained. Western larch butts when distilled by this process gave an increase of reducible sugars and yielded 35 per cent more than that obtained from spruce. Efforts are now being made to develop a strain of ferments which will convert these sugars to ethyl alcohol.

Naval Stores

"Field tests to improve method of collection of turpentine and resin were made in co-operation with a southern lumber company. These tests show so conclusively the value of the narrow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch chip over the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch chip that the co-operating company has made the former their standard practice. Efforts made to produce a chip narrower than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch failed because of the inability of the laborers to cut the streaks. The Laboratory is now striving to design a hack which will automatically regulate the depth and height of the chip.

Chemical Constituents of Wood

"Methods have been perfected for analyzing the chemical constituents of wood. Six American species of woods were analyzed at the Laboratory for their chemical constituents. An interesting fact brought out by these tests is that the production of cellulose in modern pulp making varies from 5 to 20 per cent less than the amount present in the wood, indicating the extent to which yields of pulp may be increased."

DIFFICULT NOW TO IMPORT ANY WHITING

Owing to High Freight Rates Which Other Articles Take, this Chalk Does not Find Room on Freighters Liners Bring Small Quantities

Whiting, that plebeian article of the drug trade, is now a welcome passenger on the aristocratic transatlantic liners, between England and the United States; while freighters have practically discarded the article as unworthy of their notice. This rather contrary state of affairs is due to the fact that the last named vessels are reserving space for commodities paying a higher freight rate, whereas liners find the whiting, or, more properly speaking, crude chalk, an excellent material for ballast.

Whiting is nothing more nor less than a washed chalk, the different grades depending upon the thoroughness of the washing. The chalk is obtained from the chalk cliffs of England and in its crude form is brought to this country, where by a process of pulverization and elutriation it is made into whiting. Since the acute scarcity in ocean tonnage and disturbed labor conditions in England it has become increasingly difficult to bring in supplies of chalk and freight rates have risen to \$25 and \$30 a ton.

A representative of the H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company, New York, said that it was almost impossible to secure shipping space on freighters for the chalk. Formerly the freighters would stop at or near the quarry districts to take on a cargo, but since the great demand for space and the desire for the speed, shipping companies no longer give consideration to such methods of securing cargoes. And the situation is intensified by labor conditions. The quarries are short-handed, and if a vessel could be had, the extra cost of the labor for loading and the extra time required to load, not only increases the cost of transportation but has proven very unsatisfactory, as no dependence could be put upon the time of arrival. He said that last November the company contracted with a sailing vessel for 3,000 tons of chalk, and it did not arrive until April. About the only way of bringing chalk to this country, he continued, was as ballast in liners, and tugs had to be in readiness to receive it, or, in all probability it would be dumped overboard, as nothing was allowed to interfere, in the least, with the schedule of the ship.

All these obstacles together with the rate of \$25 and \$30 a ton has increased the cost of whiting between 30 per cent and 50 per cent. Importers and refiners deplore the high cost of whiting and are in fear that American deposits may be worked and the product substituted for the English whiting in many of its uses. They claim that the American whiting is much inferior in many respects but can be used advantageously in the manufacture of putty should prices for the imported whiting continue to increase.

QUINCY, ILL.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Nazmyr Company, with a capital of \$5,000, to manufacture a full line of toilet preparations. The directors of the company are: W. B. Sommers, president; L. H. D. Langebartel, vice-president; D. L. Hedges, secretary-treasurer; L. W. Sturhahn and W. C. Howard.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Conference of Paris May be Followed by Another in Which Commercial Interests Will Take a Greater Part—Some Agitation for Tariff

London, April 24—The movement recently initiated by our French Allies in calling together a commercial conference in Paris has so far only reached the stage of sounding the Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Allies as to the feasibility of taking some combined action to combat the preconceived plans of the Central Powers, the nature of which has already partly become known. The proposals to this end have met with unanimous approval and it has been further arranged that the Conference consist of more delegates to be chosen as representing more closely the commercial interests of each of the Allied countries.

The main scope of the conference is to organize and cement still further the existing pooling of forces for the successful prosecution of the war and the maintenance of closer trade relationship thereafter.

The several committees which were formed in London under the wing of the Board of Trade to enable the Allies to carry on the purchasing of munitions and stores to the best advantage, and prevent needless competition and overlapping, having been eminently successful so far have doubtless suggested this further important expansion of the co-operative principle with a comprehensive commercial alliance.

It is anticipated that Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Runciman and Mr. Hughes will represent the British Empire. These public men are well known to hold dissimilar views as to commercial treaties, the working of tariffs and trade interests generally and some curiosity has been aroused as to how they will approach the work of visualizing the divergent points of view which will of necessity arise at the Conference. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to recent utterances of these chosen delegates both here and on the Continent and we are able thus far to glean somewhat as to the particular lines on which the Conference will probably work. In the first place, it is to be taken for granted that the primary object will be the safeguarding of Allied industries from enemy competition after the war as a measure of defense and in the second place the adoption of measures to secure the well-being of our neighbors and ourselves and prevent the aggression of any power in Europe in again disturbing our peace.

Both France and Italy are indifferent to the regrets of our extreme free traders and to the fantastic ideas of our tariff reformers. Their point of view is opposed both to the complete maintenance of our pre-war policy of free imports and to our adoption of a tariff. On the contrary, they desire us to maintain our open door as far as their goods are concerned as the British market is of the greatest importance for their industries both manufacturing and agricultural. This particularly applies to France, which foresees in a British tariff the death of several of her minor industries and the birth of a new competitor. The import duty of 33½ on musical instruments imposed in September last for example has proved disastrous to this particular line of business in Paris. The most-favored-nation clause has figured in the past very prominently in almost every treaty between any two nations and when fairly carried out worked admirably. It would not be surprising if this policy were strengthened as between the Allies and it would be well to say at once and with emphasis that if this clause is not abolished as regards Germany it is useless to think of tariffs as a means of destroying her commercial domination. This would pave the way for more favorable tariff arrangements between the Allies, the maintenance by us of the open door for them as well as for British possessions, while imposing a tariff upon foods coming from neutral countries and a much higher tariff upon goods from enemy countries.

The danger of such arrangements is the creeping in of alien products after their undergoing some trivial finishing process in a neutral country and further the tendency towards the formation of cartels and conventions. It is said that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom.

In any case it will not be from lack of numbers if the Paris Conference fails to fulfil the high hopes that are being entertained of it.

LONDON DRUG MARKET IS MORE ACTIVE

Report Dated April 24 Shows Changes in an Upward Direction as a Result of Improved Demand—Buyers Lose Interest in Cod Liver Oil

LONDON, April 24—The Easter holidays this year have had the Saturday added for the first time by Act of Parliament as a "bank holiday" and the markets have been consequently closed from Thursday to Tuesday. Business has, however, been brisker than usual and several changes are again in an upward direction on an improved demand.

COCHINEAL—Has advanced smartly and is now quoted at about 4s per pound for blacks in lots of a few bags. Gray is scarce.

COD LIVER OIL—Buyers have lost all interest and as the working classes by reason of higher wages are better fed it is suggested that sales of this product will be exceptionally small this season. Rumor has it that Norway has imposed an export duty of 6s per barrel—Quotations vary from 70s to 75s.

ACETIC ACID—90° glacial £240 per ton being again higher.

SUGAR OF MILK—Dearer, Dutch 110s per cwt., American, 105s.

TARTARIC ACID—3s 10d per pound closing very firm.

CITRIC ACID—Higher, 4s per pound.

POTASH PERMANGANATE—As much as 10s per pound has, it is reported, been paid and the retail trade is being invited to offer.

COPPER SULPHATE—£52 10s per ton.

IPECACUANHA—Flat and moving in buyers favors; Rio 19s to 20s. Iohoro 30 bales arrived.

SHELLAC—Has been prohibited to all destinations except British possessions 2s per cwt. easier T N usual run 93s good 94s fine 107s 6d per cwt.

MOVEMENTS TOWARD ONE-CENT POSTAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, has introduced a resolution into Congress directing the Postmaster General to ascertain by experiment for a period of one calendar month, in at least one typical postoffice delivery district in each of the several States, the effect upon the postal receipts and upon the volume of first class mail originating for delivery within such districts, of reducing to one cent per ounce or fraction thereof the rate of postage chargeable on all first class mail intended for delivery within the delivery district in which mailed. The resolution has been referred to the Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads and a strong effort will be made by the advocates of one-cent postage to have it enacted into law. However, there is little likelihood of any such proposition as this being passed by Congress during the present session. The matter of one-cent postage has gained considerable impetus this year, and more than a score of bills have been introduced looking to bring this change about. It has been advanced that the reduction would in no wise result in a decrease in either revenue derived from the mail service or in the volume of business that would be done, while on the other hand the probabilities are that there would be a noticeable increase shortly after the new rate would be put into operation. This thought is in large part responsible for the Gore resolution.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The Miller-White Company, of this place, has been granted a charter by the State Corporation Commission to do a general drug business. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000 with \$10,000 paid in by E. H. Miller, Joseph A. White and E. W. Brawley, all of Mooresville.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON SELLS REFINED CAMPHOR TO U. S.

Prices are Firmer There on Demand from American Buyers—Business Reported More Active, With Advances in Some Prices

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

LONDON, May 7—Business is more active. Shipping continues hampered and a scarcity prevails for some commodities. Lithia, scammony resin, nux vomica, barbitone, camphor, benzoates from toluol, cinchonine, phenacetine and pyro are all dearer.

Salicylates, bromides, and yellow potassium prussiate are easier. Cocaine has fallen flat owing to large arrivals of crude and much lower offers for forward delivery.

Camphor shows strength, a thousand cases of refined having been sold to New York; prices have advanced to 1s 7½d per pound. Copper sulphate is lower at £52 per ton. Lithium citrate is held at 6s 4d per pound.

Strychnias are 2d higher. The latest quotation on cod liver oil in this market is 700s per barrel. Menthol is lower with sales reported at 12s 6d per pound.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON DRUG EXPORTS

New York Market Affected By Prohibition by Great Britain Covering Many Articles—Rumors Concerning Cod Liver Oil.

NEW YORK, May 10—The prohibition of the exportation of many additional drugs, chemicals and seeds by Great Britain and France has not been without effect upon the market here, and this fact coupled with a further advance in the cost of raw materials and higher import value had made for higher prices. Spot stocks of many commodities are now the smallest ever recorded in many quarters some firms being without supplies of botanical drugs of foreign origin of any kind. Many of the trade here are at a loss to know why England refuses to allow the exportation of senna leaves by declining to issue permits for the shipment of this product from British possessions. To elicit this information, inquiries have been addressed to London and it is expected that they will bring forth the reasons for the embargo. Other countries have placed embargoes on various drugs, it is believed, because of a shortage in supply and the urgent need of stocks for war purposes.

Recent cable reports from London that the British Government has purchased the bulk of the Norwegian output of cod liver oil this season lack confirmation, and a number of leading local distributors wholly discredit these reports. It is believed that Germany has purchased about two-thirds of the current production and is a ready buyer of additional quantities at fancy prices, largely on account of the glycerin content of the oil.

The conditions outlined cover senna leaves, Oregon fir balsam, calcium glycerophosphate, dandelion root, hellebore, golden seal, Russian musk root, aconite, angostura bark and lycopodium, and all reflect higher prices. Similar conditions have affected many essential oils, and higher prices are predicted for bergamot, lemon and coriander oils, these being based partly on the rising markets for raw materials. The possibility of importing supplies from the Far East is not encouraging, many difficulties arising owing to unfavorable transportation facilities, risks and the scarcity of vessels for loading supplies. Higher prices are also noted for oils of cassia, camphor, Turkish geranium, cloves, rose, petit grain aniseed, and sweet birch. The need of metal in Italy has caused the Government to place an embargo upon the export-

ation of copper containers, and as a result, recent importations of certain essential oils have been received here enclosed in tin cans. Such containers, however, are said to be most unsatisfactory, owing to the thinness of the tins causing loss by leakage.

Increased production and a gradual falling off in speculative buying have tended to place manufacturers in a better position to gradually force prices down to lower levels, and these facts, with lower primary markets for raw materials, are responsible for sharp declines in quotations for certain products. Among these articles lower prices are noted for acetanilid by second hands, beechwood creosote, bromine, bromide of potassium, chloroform, Trieste cuttlefish bone, calendula and American saffron flowers; Haarlem oil, Cartagena ipecac root; hard and soft mercurials, mercury in flasks, menthol, mirbane oil, naphthalene balls and flake, synthetic wintergreen oil, salol, second hand, and sesame oil.

Acetanilid.—Owing to a further increase in the production and moderate buying orders, holders announced a farther sharp decline in prices. Offerings and sales were reported at \$1.85 up to \$2 a pound for chemically pure supplies in barrels, showing a reduction of 15c a pound for the past week.

Acid, Tartaric.—Active buying by exporters and a renewal of large inquiries from domestic buyers influenced a further upward movement. Outside speculative interests who practically are in control of spot stocks advanced quotations to 85c for crystals and to 80c a pound for powdered.

Acid, Citric.—Second hands who still control the bulk of spot supplies, raised prices up to 85c a pound for lots for immediate delivery. A renewal of active inquiries was the principal factor in the upward trend.

Aconite Root.—Smaller arrivals and higher cost of importation are reported. Offerings are limited owing to the general scarcity stock and some holders are waiting for higher values. Sellers are asking from 50c @ 60c a pound.

Angostura Bark.—Firm primary markets and limited offerings due to small spot stocks, resulted in a fair advance in prices. Holders are offering for immediate delivery spot lots at quotations ranging from 35c @ 40c a pound.

Potassium Bromide U. S. P.—Prices scored a sharp loss, owing to a further increase in the production. Makers lowered quotations \$1 to \$4.51 a pound for granular in bulk. This decline meets the recent cut in prices by outside speculative holders. Manufacturers are not entering orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Bromine.—Makers announced a reduction in prices of 50c to \$4 a pound for U. S. P. quality. The lower price level is partly due to a further increase in the production and less speculative buying.

Beechwood Creosote.—The market closed easier under keener competition among holders, which resulted in a sharp break in quotations of \$1 a pound. Sales of English production were booked down to \$7, while some sellers are asking up to \$8 a pound. The demand however failed to respond to the break in prices and only a moderate business has been done during the past week.

Burgundy Pitch.—Prices strengthened on stronger and higher cables from primary markets noting an active demand and small stocks. Holders locally are asking 2½c advance to 15c @ 16c a pound for imported lots.

Balsam Fir, Oregon.—Higher primary markets based on a scarcity of stocks and higher freight rates resulted in a corresponding advance in prices here. Holders are asking 25c more and sales reported ranged at prices from \$1 up to \$1.15 a pound.

Chloroform U. S. P.—The higher cost of raw materials and an active export demand which is making heavy inroads in stocks, resulted in an announcement of a 10c advance in quotations by leading makers, who are quoting 60c a pound for 50 pound lots and above. Manufacturers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Calendula Flowers.—Larger arrivals and lower primary

markets are responsible for a sharp loss of 15c a pound. Sellers are booking orders at prices ranging from 60c @ 65c a pound.

Cuttlefish Bone.—Keener competition and lower cables from abroad created an easier market for spot lots. Holders reduced quotations 4c to 28c for supplies in bulk and to 30c a pound for straps of Trieste bone.

Calcium Glycerophosphate.—The higher cost of raw materials resulted in an announcement by manufacturers covering an advance in spot quotations of 10c a pound. Sellers are now booking orders at \$1.70 @ \$1.75 a pound.

Cannabis Indica Leaves.—Cables from primary markets noting higher rates and moderate stocks, influenced a similar rise in prices here. Holders are asking 5c advance to \$2.65 @ \$2.75 a pound, for lots for immediate delivery.

Codliver Oil.—Prices are being firmly held at \$160 to \$170 a barrel as to brand. Cable advices from Lofoten report that the season's catch amounts 42,500,000 fish, yielding 43,950 barrels of oil. The demand has been fair but sales were moderate under limited offerings.

Dandelion Root, American.—Values scored a sharp gain of 7c a pound, due to higher primary markets. Offerings are limited, owing to small stocks and holders are naming 33c @ 35c a pound. Imported lots are being held at 5c higher to 35c @ 38c a pound, in sympathy with higher markets abroad.

Golden Seal Root.—Shippers at primary markets have advanced values sharply on the light stocks reported which led to a corresponding uplift in prices locally, covering 20c a pound. Sellers are quoting spot lots at \$4.50 @ \$4.60 for whole and at \$4.70 @ \$4.75 a pound for powdered.

Haarlem Oil.—Recent larger arrivals and a slow demand brought out some selling competition among local holders who cut prices to \$2.70 @ \$2.75 per gross, for supplies in bottles.

Ipecac Root, Cartagena.—Lower primary markets and larger arrivals resulted in price shading on spot lots among local holders, showing a net decline for the past week of 30c a pound. Sellers are quoting \$2.50 @ \$2.55 a pound for supplies for prompt delivery.

Lycopodium.—A further rise in prices for the crude material, led to an announcement by makers of a rise of 50c a pound to \$3.50 a pound. Offerings are limited to moderate lines, because of a scarcity of stocks.

Mercurials.—The sharp drop in values of mercury, resulted in a reduction in prices of soft mercurials of 20c @ 30c and hard of 30c @ 40c a pound. Makers are quoting calomel at \$1.88 and corrosive sublimate powdered at \$1.68 and crystals at \$1.73 a pound while mercurial ointment one third mercury is held at 88c and one-half mercury at \$1.13 a pound. These prices are subject to sales of 50 pounds and over, in one delivery. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Mercury.—A further sharp break in prices of \$7 was witnessed during the week bringing the quotations by selling agents down to \$1.08 a pound per flask of 75 pounds. The easing up of the railroad freight congestion, admitting large deliveries and reselling of parcels by holders who found themselves oversupplied, were the principal factors for the break in prices. Arrivals of supplies from England also added further depression on the market. In some quarters a reaction in prices is looked for, while others predict lower figures.

Musk Root, Russian.—Values scored a sharp gain of 50c a pound, due to a like rise in the primary due to a scarcity of stock there. Holders having limited spot supplies on hand raised quotations to \$2.50 @ \$2.55 a pound.

Naphthalene.—Large arrivals and lower primary markets abroad, together with a fair increase in the domestic production, forced prices down 2c a pound. There has been a fair amount of competition among sellers and offerings are liberal at prices ranging from 13c @ 14c a pound for both ball and flake supplies.

Senna Leaves.—Prices were advanced sharply owing to the embargo on exports by England and the spot market being practically bare of supplies of Alexandria varieties. Holders are asking 90c to \$1.10 a pound, but owing to limited offerings only small lots have been traded in.

Saffron Flowers, American.—A fair accumulation of stocks and a slow demand together with lower primary markets, led to a sharp decline in quotations of 25c a pound. Sellers are asking \$1.75 @ \$1.80 a pound, finding few buyers.

Salol.—Competition among second hands, resulted in a sharp break in prices of 50c a pound. Offerings are being made at \$9.25 @ \$9.75 a pound.

Oil Of Geranium, Turkish.—Owing to reports from India noting that stocks are practically exhausted there and that no further shipments can be made until the next crop, prices here moved upward rapidly, showing a sharp gain in values. Holders are asking \$3.20 @ \$3.50, while Algerian is quoted at \$3.75 @ \$3.85 a pound. In most quarters further sharp rises in prices are predicted.

Oil Of Rose.—Prices advanced sharply owing to shipments having ceased from Bulgaria and Turkey. Only small stocks being held here. Holders are naming \$13.25 @ \$13.50 a pound for natural oil, while others are holding for higher prices.

ENGLISH RESTRICTION ON TRAGACANTH

American Importers Are in the Dark as to Move Behind Limitation of Exportations from Great Britain

Importers are in the dark as to England's motives in restricting the exportation of tragacanth, nor have they been advised as to the limitations of the embargo. Should the restrictions be as stringent as some of the rumors would indicate, then the replenishment of stocks is seriously menaced.

A large importing concern said that the only intimation they had of the probable severity of the prohibition was that their London representative seemed to be meeting with obstacles in securing a permit for the movement of a parcel of tragacanth that had already been bought and paid for. He said that there was no immediate cause for alarm unless England persisted in her embargo. In that event, he continued, the drug trade would be the first to be affected as it had been impossible to secure for some time any but the very best and the cheapest grades of tragacanth. Consequently there were no stocks available of the medium quality, such as is permissible for use in pharmaceutical preparations, and the best must be used on all occasions. Of the finer grades, he added, there was still a good sized quantity on hand, but prices had advanced since the first of the year from \$1.80 and \$2 to \$2.30 and \$3 a pound. The low grades running from 60 cents to \$1 a pound are only for use in the textile industry, and the Government permits their entry into this country solely under those conditions. Fortunately, as he stated, there are no large orders in the market, as the textile interests, who are the largest consumers, bought in advance and have ample supplies on hand; and there was still some of the cheap grades in the market.

No Turkish tragacanth has been exported since Turkey's participation in the European imbroglio. An importer recites the following incidents attending the passage of what was probably the last lot of tragacanth that left Turkey for this country. This lot of tragacanth had been contracted for just before the beginning of the war and was to be shipped via Constantinople. There was some delay before it reached the Turkish capital, and in the meantime the Dardanelles had been closed. After much correspondence they were advised that the tragacanth would have to be shipped, if at all, through Russia and by way of Archangel. The firm consented, but nothing was heard of it for almost a year, when they received word that it had reached Archangel, but was being held there by the Russian Government. The matter was taken up by the U. S. Department of State and the release of the tragacanth was finally secured. After leaving Archangel the lot was again seized, this time by England, and taken to an English port. This entailed another delay and more correspondence, through official channels, and it was not until twenty months after the purchase of the tragacanth that it finally reached the consignees.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES MAY HAVE PASSED LOW EBB STAGE

Market Gives Evidence This Week of a Healthier Condition—Freight Situation, Which Caused Slump, May Again Affect Conditions.

Fluctuations in the heavy chemicals, from all appearance reached the low ebb stage during the closing days of the past calendar week. With the exception of a few products, chemicals at the beginning of this week gave evidence of a healthier condition, and prices were either held firm or were slightly advanced. Surplus of stocks from the last freight congestion, and which caused the recent slump, are said to have been pretty well sold. The freight situation may again be the key to near-future prices, especially for bulky and low cost products, the storage of which is inexpedient. This contingency may be obviated by the attitude of the railroads in refusing transportation to chemicals for export, not previously provided for with shipping space.

Bichromates again declined and caustic potash was reduced by some dealers. Blue vitriol was a little easier, as were the potassium prussiates, though quantities offered were small. Caustic soda and soda ash fell below last quotations and then recovered a fraction in the last two days. Sodium prussiate also had a loss during the week but recovered. The potassium and sodium chlorates are firm and lead acetate grades show no change. Acids are commanding good prices in car loads with increased values for smaller parcels.

Alum.—No change was marked in the price of potassium alum and aluminum sulphate, makers adhering to former quotations of \$10.10 per hundred for the ground, \$10 for the lump and \$11 for the powdered potassium alum, and \$3.50 to \$4.50 for low grade and \$4 to \$6 for high grade aluminum sulphate. In ammonium alum, the easement of the strain on the manufacturer has permitted a reduction to \$4.25 per hundred for the ground and \$4.10 for the lump.

Bleaching Powder.—Sales of bleaching powder were said to have been made at 6½c a pound at the close of last week but the tendency since has been for higher prices. No great amount of the quantities previously offered remains, and later quotations of 7c @ 7½c a pound were withdrawn and 8c prices substituted. Makers are said to refuse anything under 11c a pound on a spot delivery except to established trade. Contracts hold at 2½c @ 2½c a pound over the next 18 months.

Blue Vitriol.—The market on blue vitriol is a bit easier. Large domestic consumers are under contract and foreign trading has not been actively resumed; second hands therefore, are making concessions. The asking is at 17c @ 18½c a pound with chance sales as low as 16½c a pound. Large makers claim no stock for immediate delivery.

Potassium Bichromate.—Further declines were noted in the potassium bichromate from last quotations. Some holders have withdrawn from the market, while others, apparently forced to realize, are offering at 64c a pound and under. A large maker has announced a price of 64c a pound for the balance of the year. No contracts for 1917 are tendered, failing a definite knowledge of a certainty in the supplies of the basic potassium salts.

Potash, Caustic.—There has been no revival of a buying movement in caustic potash and some dealers are offering at 85c a pound for the 89-92 per cent. and 65c @ 67½c for the 75 per cent. Future deliveries in the same hands are at 82½c for the high percentage and 62½c for low percentage. In other quarters prices rule firm at 90c @ 92c for the 88-92 per cent. on spot.

Potassium Chlorate.—Rumors of large export inquiries for potassium chlorate checked declining tendencies and prices remained firm at 67c a pound for inside values. Domestic demands are quiet. Some makers have not receded from the former asking price of 70c.

Potassium Prussiate.—A few more parcels of red potassium prussiate were disposed of during the week at \$5.25 a pound but no quantities of any size were offered. It is claimed that several factories have at times attempted production but the difficulty of manufacture and continued high price of the raw products has been discouraging. A large producer intimated the possibility of a temporary discontinuance of manufacture, pending a re-adjustment in crude values. Offers of the yellow prussiate are now heard at \$1.65 a pound though some holders continue to ask \$1.70.

Soda Ash.—The selling movement in soda ash brought the price down to 2½c a pound, from which there was a recovery to 2½c @ 2¾c followed by another advance. Bids of 2½c had to be raised to 3c before the deal was completed. Makers are content to hold at 3¾c @ 3½c for spot, and 1¼c @ 1½c a pound on a basis of 48 per cent on deliveries over the greater part of 1917.

Sodium Bichromate.—More losses were sustained by the sodium bichromate during the week. A sale of two carloads was said to have been made at 38½c a pound. Certain dealers are refusing to quote and are holding for better values, which, they claim, are certain to follow the absorption of stock now on the market. A maker has given out the information that July-December deliveries are at 41c @ 42c a pound, and 1917 contracts will be made at 26c @ 28c a pound according to quantity.

Soda Caustic.—After a decline to 4¾c a pound caustic soda re-acted and partially overcame the earlier losses. Offers of small quantities are had at 5c a pound though quotations of 5½c seems to be more general. Makers are said to be offering immediately available goods at not less than 6½c a pound. Contracts extending over next year have not changed from 2c @ 2½c a pound.

CUTCH PRODUCTION IN BURMA

The demand in the United States for crude dyes is being met, in part, by increased shipments of cutch from Burma. In 1915, 1,234,140 pounds of cutch were exported, in contrast with 237,440 pounds in 1914, says Consul Samuel C. Reat, Rangoon, Burma, India.

In the manufacture of cutch no scientific process is employed, the industry being carried on exclusively by natives. It is obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, the trees being felled while green, the bark taken off, and the timber chopped up and boiled in large caldrons. The resultant liquid is drained off and solidifies as it cools. In the better qualities of cutch only the heartwood of the tree is utilized.

Cutch is brought to the market in several forms, the three principal ones being: (1) Tablets—small rectangular blocks weighing from 1 to 2 pounds; (2) blocks—more or less square blocks weighing from 28 to 56 pounds; (3) baskets—a soft cutch of a thick consistency, not so firmly congealed as the other two qualities. The quality differs in the three forms in which cutch comes to the market. Tablet cutch is the best quality and basket cutch the lowest. Block and basket cutch usually contain more impurities than tablet cutch, but in recent years a larger business has been done in basket quality than in the other two, probably because basket is the cheapest of the three. On arrival in Rangoon the cutch is packed in wooden cases (usually containing one hundredweight net) and is then ready for export.

Cutch trees are found throughout the whole of Burma, but questions of transportation make cutch boiling unprofitable in many districts. Licenses for cutch manufacture are granted annually by the Government, and the industry is more or less of a standby to the population in seasons of bad harvests. The Burmese Government increases or reduces the number of licenses as necessity indicates. The principal producing district in Burma are Prome, Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Minbu, Pegu, Yamethin, and Pinyinana.

Cutch is used largely as a dye, but in addition to this it is employed in some countries for tanning and as a preservative. Locally fishing nets and sails are steeped in it to preserve them from the action of sea water.

CHICAGO, ILL.—George F. Wisshack has consolidated his two westside drug stores and taken a fresh start at his place at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

BUYING OF DYES IS REPORTED LIGHT

Demand seems to be Centered on a Limited Number of Articles—No Great Deviation in Prices From a Week Ago—Logwood is in Good Demand

From the seller's standpoint, the vegetable dyestuffs market showed no remarkable developments during the past week. In general, the buying is reported light, the demand seemingly centered on a limited number of articles. There has been no great variation in prices, the majority of items holding firm and only slight declines were registered in aniline oil, cutch, gambier, sumac, ground and extract, logwood extract and hematine extract. Mordants have not regained the values recently lost; instead bichromates have undergone another slight decline, and prussiates are easy. The demand for logwood extract seems to have stimulated the logwood industry in the West Indies, apropos of which are appended the reports of three United States consular agents.

(Consul L. W. Livingston, Cape Haitien, Haiti, Apr. 1)

Since the beginning of the year the supply of logwood in Haiti has been rapidly increasing, and the industry may now be described as having reached a point of excited speculation. The local prices have risen to a point never previously reached. The demand for Haitien currency has become so great that a considerable drop in local exchange has resulted.

The present local price of logwood is \$26.66 per short ton. Supplies are coming into this market from all quarters. The town of Bahun, the present terminus of the National Railroad of Haiti, is the principal purchasing center. It is estimated that about 400 tons of logwood are received at Cape Haitien every week and that there is at present a stock of from 8,000 to 9,000 tons available at Cape Haitien and Bahun.

The trade is seriously hampered by the lack of shipping facilities. Northbound steamers of the Royal Dutch West India Mail either do not touch here at all or, if they do, have no space to offer for local cargo. The scarcity of vessels has occasioned a great rise in the freight rates. One American schooner recently took a cargo of logwood at \$10 a ton, and was offered \$12 a ton on a subsequent charter. Steamship agents ask as high as \$16 a ton.

(Vice Consul Carl M. J. von Zielinski, Santo Domingo, March 30.)

There are now more than 1,000 tons of logwood on the pier at Santo Domingo awaiting shipment. Practically the entire space behind the pier has been used to store the wood, which is shipped daily from small harbors on the coast or transported from the interior.

The only steamship company maintaining a regular service between New York and Santo Domingo raised its rates to almost prohibitive figures. Notwithstanding the high freights, shippers would be glad to get the dyewood out. It is, however, practically impossible to get the company to take it, as its vessels are under contract to move the heavy sugar crop. The majority of the schooners that arrive here come from Gulf ports and, as a rule, are under charter to return there for another cargo.

Two schooners that arrived here in the last few weeks with coal had orders to proceed to Haiti to take a cargo of logwood at the rate of \$11 per ton. The captains stated that their owners did not know they could have obtained the dyewood here. Had they been aware of the fact they would have saved a considerable amount in harbor dues, received better freight rates, and lost no time.

It does not seem possible at present to get shipping facilities, unless some arrangements are made direct in New York or in other centers of demand. The present price of the wood delivered at the beach or pier ranges between \$30 and \$35, which is more than 100 per cent increase.

(Consul H. M. Walcott, detailed as vice consul, Habana, Apr. 4.)

It has been reported to the American consulate by an exporter of Cuban hardwoods that there exists in the

Cienaga de Zapata and vicinity, constituting the great swamp on the southern boundary of Matanzas Province, Cuba, a large supply of logwood of a superior quality, containing an unusually high per cent of hæmatoxylin. It has not been possible for this office to confirm the report, and in fact it has been denied by some that the swamp lands referred to contain woods or timber of any value.

A firm in Ceiba claims to have contracted with the owners for the cutting over of some 25,000 acres of land along the Aguan River, on which it says there is an almost solid stand of logwood. It claims to be ready to begin the delivery at the Aguan bar, some 60 miles east of Ceiba, of unlimited quantities of first-class logwood, provided a satisfactory price is offered.

Aniline Oil.—Contracts for export are said by makers to have absorbed much of the increased production of aniline oil and prices have not been lowered. Offerings by seconds for immediate delivery, however, continue at prices under those that formerly prevailed. Some dealers have noted a reduction to 67 cents a pound. A range to 75 cents will encompass the values usually asked.

Cochineal.—Importations of cochineal have been good though the greater part was reported sold to arrive. Values have been maintained at 80c @ 90c a pound.

Carmine.—Carmine No. 40 is in good demand and no recession from the recently advanced price is indicated.

Cutch.—Freer arrivals of cutch and a lessening demand has induced some dealers to offer at inside prices. The best grades in boxes and bales are 15c a pound, the same sellers asking 14c @ 16c a pound for the catechu extract, 12c @ 14c for the Borneo, and 10c @ 12c for mangrove. Others are holding their stocks from 2c to 3c a pound higher. The trade in general is expecting greater consumption of cutch on account of the increased popularity of brown shades in wearing apparel, and better prices as a consequence.

Flavine.—Domestic demands for flavine are small, but inquiries from abroad are reported in good number. Exporters are quoting \$1.15 @ \$1.80 a pound.

Gambier.—Considerable quantities of gambier were received during the week, though there has been no deviation from prices last quoted. Cubes No. 1 are demanding 20c @ 21½c a pound and lower grades from 13½ to 15½c. The demand is fair from certain users, but the buyers who switched on account of the high prices have not re-entered the market.

Indigo.—Exchanges of indigoes were reported as small during the past week. Arrivals, which have been good, are said to have been previously sold, and there has been no great accumulation of stocks. Odd lots of natural indigo have been offered at reduced prices, but these have in no way affected the prevailing quotations. Bengal grades are held at \$3.20 @ \$4 a pound; Guatamala at \$2.75 @ \$3.05; Kurpahs at \$2.60 @ \$3, and Madras at \$1.45 @ \$1.50.

Logwood.—Logwood seems to be the active article in the dyestuffs market. Dealers report an increasingly good demand, in the face of which some dealers continue to offer, at 60c @ 65c a pound, spot goods of standard quality. In other quarters the extract is held at 70c on a claim of superiority of the product. Logs continue to arrive in larger quantities and the production is said to have been greatly facilitated.

Sumac.—Freer arrivals and smaller demands conspired to reduce sumac from the recently attained high levels to \$77 @ \$80 a ton. Some dealers have also lowered the extract and are quoting 11c @ 14c a pound.

Turmeric.—No changes were noted in turmeric values in the past week. The new crop is reported as on the way and well sold up. At the end of March London supplies were 199 tons, against 482 tons at the same time last year. The deliveries during the first quarter of the year were 148 tons, against 93, and the landings were only 27 tons, against 262 tons, showing how the stock has been depleted. Fair Madras finger has been sold at 45s, Bengal is quoted at 40s to 42s 6d, and Cochin split bulbs 22s 6d to 25s.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid C.P. bbls.	1.85	— 2.00
Acetone	.40	— .41
Acetone, pure, med.		
Acetophenetidin	24.00	— 25.00
Acetic acid, 1/2 oz.	ea.	1.60
Agar Agar	.48 1/2	— .57
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.59
188 proof	gal.	.60
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65
97 p. c.	gal.	.70
Purified	gal.	1.00
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.63
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28
Sweet	lb.	.25 1/2
Meal	lb.	.28
Alcin	lb.	.85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95
Metallic	lb.	1.62
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00
Grey	oz.	22.25
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63
Benzoate	lb.	5.30
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15
Bromide	lb.	4.00
Carb., Dom.	lb.	.09 1/2
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.27
Fluoride	lb.	.47
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15
Molybdate	lb.	5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28
Gran.	lb.	.28
Oxalate	lb.	.85
Persulphate	lb.	.90
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25
Sulphate	lb.	.05
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.20
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15
Needle	lb.	.35
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent		
Free sulphur	lb.	.48
Crimson	lb.	.72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	45.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08
Powdered	lb.	.11
Argols	lb.	.17
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07
Arsenic, red	lb.	.06 1/2
White	lb.	.06 1/2
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.21
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	.20
Chlorate	lb.	
Nitrate	lb.	.18
Peroxide	lb.	
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.75
00° — 56° F.	thomas	1.85
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.	
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	.23
Wood bbls.	gal.	.26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.85
90 per cent.	gal.	.75
Benzonaphthol	lb.	2.75
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.90
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.50
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.50
Salicylate	lb.	3.90
65%	lb.	3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40
Subiodide	lb.	5.25
Tannate	lb.	3.50

Valerate	lb.	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.00
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)		
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.07 1/2
Bordeaux Mixture-paste	lb.	.03 1/2
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07 1/2
Bromine, bulk, U.S.P.	4.00	4.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05
Imported	lb.	.15
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	1.90
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb.	18.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70
Citrate	lb.	9.75
Sulphate	oz.	.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	2.50
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk. lb.	.52	52 1/2
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.53
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.54 1/2
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55
32's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55 1/2
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.52 1/2
Japan, refined	lb.	.52
Monobromated	lb.	4.45
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40
Russian	lb.	8.00
Powdered	lb.	8.45
Caramel	lb.	.45
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07
Bisulphite	lb.	.08 1/2
Castoreum	lb.	10.00
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04 1/2
Heavy	lb.	.03 1/2
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.36
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.03 1/2
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15
Chloroform	lb.	.60
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20
Cinchonidine Alk.	oz.	Nominal
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal
Cinchonine Salicylate	oz.	Nominal
Cinnabar	lb.	1.95
Civet	oz.	2.00
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42
Oleate	oz.	.82
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz.	4.25	4.45
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	1.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.43
Boxes	lb.	.45
Fingers	lb.	.46
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.35
Ounces	oz.	8.60
Eighth	oz.	6.55
Phosphate	oz.	6.35
Sulphate	oz.	6.75
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.21 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.59
Pulp	lb.	.60
Spanish Apples	lb.	
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79
Coumarin, refined	lb.	11.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.90
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.60
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.44 1/2
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	7.00
Cresote carbonate	lb.	
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.28
Jeweler's large	lb.	.55
Small	lb.	.50
French	lb.	.18
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60
Dragon's Blood	lb.	.25
Reeds	lb.	.81
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70

Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75
Spanish	lb.	.80
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22
Washed	lb.	.18
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65
Formaldehyde	lb.	.11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.75
Gold	lb.	.80
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47
Glycerin, C.P. bulk	lb.	.60
Drums and bbls. added.		
C.P., in cans	lb.	.61
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.60
Saponification, loose	lb.	.46
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.42
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.45
Goa Powder	lb.	2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25
Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	
Salicylate Carbonate	oz.	
Guarana	lb.	1.25
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.70
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.30
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.18
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.25
Hydroquinone	lb.	6.75
Ichthyol	lb.	
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	5.00
Crystals	lb.	5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60
Perchloride	lb.	.17
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75
Russian	lb.	7.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75
Kaolin	lb.	.02
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.25
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.05
Anhydrous	lb.	1.45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45
Chloride	lb.	.55
Iodide	lb.	3.75
Lecicore, mass	lb.	.18
Stick, domestic	lb.	.35
Foreign	lb.	.40
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25
Salicylate	lb.	4.00
London Purple	lb.	
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.30
Regular	lb.	1.20
Lycopodium	lb.	3.50
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.17
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65
Peroxide	lb.	1.65
Salicylate	lb.	Nominal
Sulphate, Epsom Salts		
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	3.50	3.75
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60
Peroxide	lb.	.70
Sulphate	lb.	.45
Manna, large flake	lb.	
Small flake	lb.	.80
Sorts	lb.	.37
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10
Recryst.	lb.	4.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	108.00
Bisulphate	lb.	1.54
Iodide, green	lb.	4.95
Red	lb.	5.05
Yellow	lb.	4.95
Blue mass	lb.	.85
Powdered	lb.	.87
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.88
50 p.c.	lb.	1.13
Calomel, American	lb.	1.88
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb.	1.73
Powder	lb.	2.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	2.18
White Precipitate	lb.	2.18
Powder	lb.	2.23
Methylene Blue	lb.	7.45
Metol	lb.	
Milk Sugar, powdered	lb.	.17
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz.	5.55	5.50	Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	5.00	5.40	Chromic, 85 per cent.....lb.	1.40	1.50
1-oz. vials.....lb.	5.55	5.60	Powdered.....lb.	4.80	4.90	German.....lb.	.36	.41
1/4-oz. vials, 24-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.75	5.80	Bicarb. English.....lb.	.03 1/2	.04	Formic, Conc.....lb.	.70	1.00
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....oz.	5.80	5.85	Amer. f.o.b. works.....lb.	.02	.03	Gallic, U. S. P., bulk.....lb.	1.25	1.27
Diacetyl hydrochloride.....lb.	6.70	7.30	Bromide.....lb.		3.50	Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45	5.00
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.10	.11	Glycerophosphate crystals.....lb.	2.55	2.60	Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150.....oz.	.22	.30
Irish.....lb.	.11	.12	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.81	.85	Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.		2.45
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	.85	8.50	Iodide.....lb.	3.50	3.55	Dilute.....lb.	.87	1.00
Tonquin.....oz.	13.05	15.00	Nitrate, technical.....lb.	.18	.20	Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	.40
Grain, Cab.....lb.	12.00	12.10	U. S. P.....lb.	.23	.25	Hypophosphorous, 50%.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Tonquin.....oz.	16.00	19.05	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.09	.12	U.S.P., 10%.....lb.	.40	.45
Druggists.....lb.	16.00	16.50	Recrystallized.....lb.	.20	.28	Lactic, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	.95
Synthetic.....lb.	8.50	9.10	Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	.05	.05 1/2	Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	6.90	7.40
Naphthalene, flake.....lb.	.13	.14	Salicylate.....lb.	4.00	4.20	Muriatic, C.P.....lb.	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
Balls.....lb.	.13	.14	Sulphate, U. S. P. (Glauber.....lb.	.06	.07	Nitric, C.P.....lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....lb.	.18	.19	Salts.....lb.			Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.17 1/2	.20
Sulphate.....lb.	.22	.23	Tungstate.....lb.		1.50	Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	.35
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.07	.07 1/2	Spermaceti.....lb.	.23 1/2	.26	Oxalic, Cryst., casks.....lb.	.75	.78
Powdered.....lb.	.11 1/2	.12	Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.48	.52	Palmitic, Tech.....lb.	.55	.60
Opium, cases.....lb.	11.50	11.60	Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.46	.50	Picric, kegs.....lb.		
Jobbing lots.....lb.	11.55	11.65	Ether Comp.....lb.		1.65	Phosphoric.....lb.	.29 1/2	.30 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00	13.10	Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	.48	Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	2.75	2.80
Granular.....lb.	13.00	13.10	Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb.	2.35	2.40	Crystal, bottles.....lb.	2.65	2.70
Orthoform.....oz.		1.35	Potato.....lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.	.15	.18
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.....lb.		3.40	Powdered.....lb.	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	Crude.....gal.	.25	.30
Papain.....lb.	3.25	3.40	Rice.....lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2	Salicylic.....lb.	3.75	4.05
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal.	2.50	3.00	Wheat.....lb.	.05 1/2	.06 1/2	Sulphuric C. P.....lb.	.13	.14
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.32	.33	Storax, liquid.....lb.	1.00	1.05	Sulphuric, U.S.P.....lb.	.12	.14
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.	.03 1/2	.04	Strontium Acetate.....lb.		1.25	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.00	1.02
Cream.....lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	Bromide.....lb.	3.50	3.52	Tartaric Crystals.....lb.		.66
Lily white.....lb.	.07 1/2	.08 1/2	Iodide.....oz.	.35	.40	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.		.65
Snow white.....lb.	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	2.75	3.00	Trichloroacetic.....lb.	4.30	4.50
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	18.00	20.00	Nitrate.....lb.	.22	.23 1/2	Valeric.....lb.	2.40	2.90
Phosphorus.....lb.	.35	1.00	Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.....oz.		1.08			
Paste.....lb.	.07	.08	Powder.....lb.		1.05			
Pilocarpine.....oz.	4.05	5.00	Glycerophosphate.....oz.		2.65			
Piperidine.....oz.	.80	.85	Sulphate.....oz.	.90	.95			
Piperin.....oz.	.50	.55	Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.17	.21			
Podophyllin, U.S.P.....oz.	2.70	2.80	Sulphonol.....lb.	.50	1.10			
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.75	.80	Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P.....lb.	15.00	16.00			
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.45	1.50	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	13.50	14.50			
Bicarb.....lb.	1.40	1.42	Sulphur, Com'l.....100 lbs.	1.30	1.75			
Bisulphate.....lb.	.50	.60	Flour.....100 lbs.	2.10	2.40			
C.P.....lb.	.75	.85	Flowers.....100 lbs.	2.10	2.65			
Bromide (bulk gran.).....lb.		4.51	Technical.....lb.	.47	.50			
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	1.70	1.72	Roll.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.30			
Cyanide Mixture.....lb.	.37	.38	Precipitated (Lac).....lb.	.30	.35			
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	2.05	2.10	Washed.....lb.	.08	.10			
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.50	1.52	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.02	.04			
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	4.30	4.35	Purified.....lb.	.12	.15			
Ictophosphate.....oz.		.25	Tamarinds.....lb.	.03 1/2	.04			
Permanganate.....lb.	1.90	2.00	Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	.20	.25			
Salicylate.....lb.	3.00	3.25	North Carolina, 1 pt.....doz.		.75			
Sulphate, pure.....lb.	.50	.60	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.....lb.	.61	.62			
C.P.....lb.	.60	.75	Second hands.....lb.	.60	.62			
Tartrate, pow'd.....lb.	.75	.85	Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.50	.50			
Pumice Stone, pow'd.....lb.	.02	.03	Terpineol.....lb.	1.10	1.25			
Pyoktanin Blue.....oz.		2.50	Thymol, crystals.....lb.	11.00	12.00			
Quassia chips.....lb.	.09	.10	Iodide.....lb.	9.75	9.80			
Rasp'd.....lb.	.08	.08 1/2	Tin, crystals.....lb.	.35	.35 1/2			
Powdered.....lb.	.09 1/2	.10	Bichloride.....lb.	.16	.16 1/2			
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.		.75	Oxide.....lb.	.57	.58			
50-oz. tins.....oz.		.75	Toluol, pure.....gal.	4.05	4.55			
25-oz. tins.....oz.		.76	Commercial.....gal.	4.00	4.50			
5-oz. tins.....oz.		.77	Turmeric.....lb.					
1-oz. tins.....oz.		.80	Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	1.15	1.20			
Second hands.....oz.	.70	.75	Artificial.....lb.	.14	.17			
Amsterdam.....oz.	.50	2.25	Spirits, See Naval Stores.....lb.					
German.....oz.	.50	2.25	Vanillin.....lb.	.56	.59			
Java.....oz.	.50	2.25	Witch Hazel Ext. d'ble dist., bbl.....gal.	.53	.56			
Resorcin.....lb.	20.00	21.00	Gran.....lb.	.22	.25			
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.60	.61	Med.....lb.	.30	.35			
Rose Water, triple dist. dem.....lb.	.60	.61	Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.24	.27			
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb.	.02 1/2	.04	Chloride.....lb.	.15	.17			
Saccharin.....lb.	13.50	14.25	Iodide.....lb.	5.50	5.75			
Second hands.....lb.	13.50	14.00	Metallic, C.P.....lb.	.45	.75			
Safrol.....lb.	.31	.32	Oxide.....lb.	.20	.25			
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	9.25	9.50	Permanganate.....lb.	4.75	5.00			
Salol, bulk.....lb.			Salicylate.....lb.	.15	.18			
Second hands.....lb.	9.25	9.75	C.P.....lb.	.06 1/2	.08			
Sandalwood.....lb.	.10	.15						
Ground.....lb.	.12	.18						
Scammony, cryst., bulk.....lb.	38.00	42.00						
Powdered.....lb.	38.00	42.00						
Scammony, resin.....lb.	1.85	1.95						
Powdered.....lb.	2.00	2.20						
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.		.27 1/2						
Silver Chloride.....oz.	.60	.61						
Nitrate.....lb.	.46 1/2	.48 1/2						
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.40	.41						
Oxide.....oz.	.96	1.00						
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.14 1/2	.15 1/2						
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.11	.11 1/2						
Green, pure.....lb.	.11	.11 1/2						
Ordinary.....lb.	.07 1/2	.09						
Powdered.....lb.	.27	.28						
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.11	.11 1/2						
Ordinary.....lb.	.07 1/2	.09						
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.11	.12						
Cacodylate.....oz.	2.00	2.10						
Citrate.....lb.	.70	.75						

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.								
Artificial.....lb.	6.00	7.50						
Sweet, true.....lb.	.85	.90						
Peach kernel.....lb.	.38	.39						
Amber, crude.....lb.								
Rectified.....lb.								
Anise.....lb.	1.10	1.15						
Bay.....lb.	2.75	2.85						
Bergamot.....lb.	3.80	4.00						
Bois de Rose.....lb.	3.80	4.30						
Synthetic.....lb.	2.95	3.00						
Cade.....lb.	.55	.60						
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs. lb.	.90	1.10						
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity.....lb.	.17	.18						
Japanese, white.....lb.	.19	.20						
Capsicum, oleo-resin.....lb.	3.55	3.60						
Caraway.....lb.	2.80	2.85						
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.....lb.	1.20	1.25						
Lead Free.....lb.	1.30	1.40						
U. S. P.....lb.	1.65	1.75						
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	.51	.53						
Cedar Wood.....lb.	14 1/2	15 1/2						
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	18.00	18.25						
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb.	.52	.53 1/2						
Cloves, cans.....lb.	1.30	1.35						
Bottles.....lb.	1.35	1.38						
Copaiba.....lb.	1.00	1.10						
Coriander.....lb.								
Croton.....lb.	.90	1.15						
Cubeb.....lb.	3.20	3.25						
Cumin.....lb.	5.00	5.10						
Erigeron.....lb.	.95	1.00						
Eucalyptus, Australian.....lb.	.70	.80						
California.....lb.	.60	.70						
Fennel, sweet.....lb.	4.00	4.50						
Geranium, Algerian.....lb.	3.75	3.85						
Bourbon.....lb.	3.30	3.60						
Turkish.....lb.	3.20	3.50						
Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	2.20						
Ginger.....lb.	5.50	5.75						
Hemlock.....lb.	.57	.75						
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	6.40	6.90						
Twice rect.....lb.								
Wood.....lb.	.80	1.15						
Lavender flowers.....lb.	4.05	4.20						
Spike.....lb.	1.20	1.45						
Garden.....lb.	.65	.85						
Lemon.....lb.	.95	1.10						
Lemongrass.....lb.	.80	.83						
Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.20	3.30						
Distilled.....lb.	2.70	2.95						
Linaloe.....lb.	2.80	3.00						
Mace, expressed.....lb.	.80	.85						
Distilled.....lb.	1.05	1.10						
Malefern.....lb.	7.10	7.90						
Mustard, natural.....lb.								
Artificial.....lb.								
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	35.50	47.00						
Petal.....lb.	45.00	50.00						
Artificial.....lb.								
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.00	1.05						
Orange, bitter, W. Indies.....lb.	2.05	2.15						

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb.	.07 1/2	.08						
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb.	.50	.50 1/2						
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	6.50	7.00						
ex Toluol.....lb.	11 1/2	12 1/2						
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	11 1/2	12 1/2						
Powdered.....lb.	11 1/2	12 1/2						
Butyric, Tech. abs.....lb.	2.10	2.20						
60 per cent.....lb.	1.40	1.50						
Camphoric.....lb.	4.15	4.25						
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.80	.90						
Bottles.....lb.	1.02	1.05						
Cans.....lb.	.97	1.00						
Cinnamic.....lb.	4.85	5.15						
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.13	6.30						
Citric, crystals.....lb.	.64	.65						
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....gal.	.75	1.20						

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

1.50	Sweet	lb.	2.15	2.45
.41	Origanum	lb.	1.85	.24
1.00	Patchouli	lb.	15.00	-15.25
1.27	Pennyroyal	lb.	1.80	1.90
5.00	Imported	lb.	1.55	1.65
.30	Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.90	2.00
2.45	Bottles	lb.	2.60	2.65
.40	Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	2.75	3.00
1.60	French	lb.	6.50	7.00
.45	Pimento	lb.	1.75	1.80
.95	Pine Needles	lb.	.85	.90
.20	Rhodium	lb.	2.45	2.50
.06%	Rose, Natural	oz.	13.25	-13.50
.07	Artificial	lb.	2.60	2.90
.20	Rosemary	lb.	.70	.90
.35	Saffron	lb.	.35	.40
.78	Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.80	7.95
.30%	West Indian	lb.	3.00	3.25
.80	Sassafras, natural	lb.	.60	.75
.18	Artificial	lb.	.25	.30
.05	Savin	lb.	1.70	-1.75
.70	Spearwort	lb.	.50	.60
.30	Tansy	lb.	2.50	2.55
.05	Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	1.50
.14	White, French	lb.	1.45	1.70
.02	Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	3.00
.12	Heavy	lb.	4.95	5.40
.66	Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.20	4.45
.50	Synthetic	lb.	2.50	2.60
.90	Birch, Sweet	lb.	3.00	3.25
.50	Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	2.25
.50	Wormwood	lb.	2.25	2.55
.50	Ylang Ylang, Bombay	lb.	15.00	-24.00
.50	Manila	lb.	28.00	-35.00
.50	Artificial	lb.	20.00	-25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.70	-.75
South American	lb.	.70	-.75
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	5.40
Oregon	gal.	.90	1.02
Peru	lb.	4.05	4.20
Tolu	lb.	.40	-.42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.35	-.40
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	-.22
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06%	.08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.17	.19
of Tree	lb.	.10%	.11
Buckhorn	lb.	1.00	1.05
Calisaya	lb.	.19	.28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07%	.08
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05%	.06%
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.30	.31
Broken	lb.	.25	.26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.30	.31
Broken	lb.	.25	.25%
Loba, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	.25%
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	.18%
Maracibo, yellow, pow'd.	lb.	.12	.17%
Condurango	lb.	.22	.24
Coto	lb.	.16	.18
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	.08%
Cramp	lb.	.05	.06
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	.07%
Elm, grinding	lb.	.13%	.14%
Ordinary, bdls.	lb.	.17	.18%
Powdered	lb.	.13%	.14%
Hemlock	lb.	.05	.07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05%	.06%
Mezeoreon	lb.	.27	.30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	.10
White	lb.	.04	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	.04%
Sweet	lb.	.07	.07%
Trieste	lb.	.10	.11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	.12
Northern	lb.	.10	.11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	.27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	.50%
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	.16
Select	lb.	.15	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	.09
Cut	lb.	.11	.16
Crushed	lb.	.10	.10%
Tonga	lb.	.39%	.40
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.28	.34
of Tree	lb.	.12	.14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	.10
White	lb.	.12	.15
White Pine	lb.	.04%	.05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	.04%

Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	-.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03%	-.04%
BEANS			
Calabar	lb.	.22	-.26
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	-.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	-.04%
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.95	1.00
Para	lb.	.55	.58
Surinam	lb.	.68	.73
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.80	3.40
Mexican, whole	lb.	4.00	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.35	3.45
South American	lb.	3.20	3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.40	1.50
Green label	lb.	1.40	1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	-.44
XX	lb.	.47	.49
Powdered	lb.	.45	.49
Fish	lb.	.04	.05
Horse Nettle, dry	lb.	.12%	.13
Juniper	lb.	.05	.05%
Laurel	lb.	.05	.05%
Poke	lb.	.10	.12
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.11%	.12%
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07%	.08%
Sloe	lb.	.65	.70
Sumac	lb.	-.04	

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.85	-.90
Powdered	lb.	.70	.75
Borage	lb.	1.00	1.10
Calendula	lb.	.60	.65

Chamomile, German	lb.	-.65	-.75
Belgian	lb.	.65	.75
Hungarian	lb.	.40	.45
Roman	lb.	.60	.63
Spanish	lb.	.15%	.18
Clover Tops	lb.	.12	.13
Dogwood	lb.	.15%	.16
Elder	lb.		
Insect, open	lb.		
Closed	lb.	.27	.28
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.39%	.44
Powd. Flowers	lb.		
Koussou	lb.	.19%	.22
Select, ordinary	lb.	.25	.28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.39%	.49
Malva	lb.	1.52	1.55
Mullein	lb.	1.00	1.05
Orange	lb.	.05	.05%
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.35	.40
Patchouli	lb.	.45	.49
Poppo, red	lb.	.175	1.90
Saffron, American	lb.	10.80	10.95
Valencia	lb.		
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.		

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	.50	-.60
Powdered	lb.	.55	.65
Balmomy	lb.	.05%	.08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.80	2.00
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06	.08
Broom Tops	lb.	.09%	.14
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.65	2.75
Catnip	lb.	.07%	.11%
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	1.30
Long	lb.	1.32	1.34
Chestnut	lb.	.60	.65
Chiretta	lb.	.22%	.23%
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		
Truxillo	lb.	.34	.39
Coltsfoot	lb.	.59	.60
Conium	lb.	.20	.21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09%	.10%
Damiana	lb.	.09	.10
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	.09
Digitalis	lb.	.89	.94
Dandelion	lb.	.17%	.19%
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	.08
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.36	.39
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.08	.08%
Henbane, German	lb.	1.30	1.50
Russian	lb.	1.30	1.40
Lovage	lb.	.30	.35
Henna	lb.	.13	.15
Horehound	lb.	.20	.24
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	.20
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05%	.06
Liverwort	lb.	.23%	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.07%	.09
Matico	lb.	.36	.37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	.40
French	lb.	.13%	.14
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	.06%
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	.19

German	lb.	.34	-.39
Pichi	lb.	.12	.14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	.10
Plantain	lb.	.09%	.11%
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.05	5.05
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.55	1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.06%	.07%
Rue	lb.	.40	.49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.55	.55%
Rubbed	lb.	.50	.51
Grinding	lb.	.42	.43
Greek	lb.	.10%	.11
Spanish	lb.	.10	.10%
Savory	lb.	.20	.21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	1.10
Half leaf	lb.	.62	.70
Siftings	lb.	.55	.60
Powdered	lb.	.40	.45
Tinnevely	lb.	.40	.43
Pods	lb.	.25	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08%	.10
Skulcap	lb.	.15	.16
Spearwort, American	lb.	.18	.21
Stramonium	lb.	.26	.29
Tansy	lb.	.8%	.09%
Thyme	lb.	.11%	.12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	.08%
Water Pepper	lb.	.07%	.09%
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04%	.05%
Wintergreen	lb.	.07%	.09%
Wormwood	lb.	.15	.15%
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	.08%

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	-.80
Powdered	lb.	.80	.90
German	lb.	.20	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	.29
Alkanet	lb.	.80	.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.60	.70
Whole	lb.	.51	.55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14%	.15
German	lb.	.19	.23
Arnica	lb.	.65	.80
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.06	.07
Bermuda	lb.	.45	.50
St. Vincent	lb.	.08	.09
Bamboo Brier	lb.		.05
Bearsfoot	lb.		.05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.05	2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.00	2.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10%	.12
Beth	lb.	.21	.24
Bitter	lb.	.23	.25
Blueflag	lb.	.12	.15
Bryonia	lb.	1.25	1.30
Burdock	lb.	.40	.42
American	lb.	.35	.40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.22	.24
Colosh, black	lb.	.05	.05%
Blas	lb.	.05	.05%
Colchicum	lb.	1.32	1.35
Colombo	lb.	.21	.25
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.13	.17
Culver's	lb.	.09%	.11
Cranesbill	lb.	.04	.06
Powdered	lb.	.10	.12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	.38
Dog	lb.	.33	.35
Dogras	lb.	1.50	1.50
Echinacea	lb.	.20%	.21%
Elecampane	lb.	.15%	.16%
Galangal	lb.	.14%	.15%
Gelsemium	lb.	.05%	.06%
Gentian	lb.	.28	.29
Powdered	lb.	.29	.30
Geranium	lb.	.05	.06
Ginger, African	lb.	.11%	.12
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	.19
Bleached	lb.	.19%	.20%
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	7.50
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.00	7.25
Cultivated	lb.	5.00	5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.50	4.60
Powdered	lb.	4.70	4.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.35	.50
Hellebore, white	lb.	.37	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	.46
Black	lb.	.11	.12%
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.50	2.55
Powdered	lb.	2.75	3.00
Rio	lb.	3.70	3.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.09%	.12%
Powdered	lb.	.15	.16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	.21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.27	.29%

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Licorice, Russian, cut.....lb.	.55	-.59	Sabadilla (whole).....lb.	.21½	-.24½	Sulphate, foreign.....100 lbs.	—	3.75
Selected.....lb.	.27½	-.28	Stavesacre.....lb.	.45	-.47	Domestic.....100 lbs.	—	3.75
Powdered.....lb.	.26½	-.27½	Stramonium.....lb.	.10	-.10½	Barium, chloride.....100 lbs.	5.00	6.50
Lovage, Am.....lb.	.50	-.54	Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	—	—	Barytes, floated, cream.....ton	19.00	28.00
Manaca.....lb.	.30	-.45	Kombe.....lb.	—	—	Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	—	.11
Mandrake.....lb.	.07½	-.09	Sunflower, large.....lb.	.05¾	-.06	Calcium Acetate, crude.....100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
Musk, Russian.....lb.	2.50	2.60	Small.....lb.	.05	-.05¾	Carbide.....100 lbs.	3.50	3.75
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.15½	-.16	Turmeric, Aleppy.....lb.	—	—	Carbonate.....lb.	.04	-.05
Verona.....lb.	.12½	-.14	Madras.....lb.	—	—	Chloride, solid.....ton	—	11.78
Fingers.....lb.	2.20	2.45	Worm, American.....lb.	.09¼	-.09¾	Granulated.....ton	—	14.78
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.16½	-.17	Levant.....lb.	.95	1.05	Sulphate.....100 lbs.	17.00	20.00
Pellitory.....lb.	.34	-.50	GUMS		—	Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	.16	-.17
Pink, true.....lb.	.35	-.40	Aloes, Barbadoes.....lb.	1.00	1.05	Copperas, f.o.b. works.....100 lbs.	1.50	2.00
Pleurisy.....lb.	.11½	-.13½	Cape.....lb.	.13	-.13½	Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.40	-.45
Poke.....lb.	.05½	-.06	Curacao, cases.....lb.	.12	-.12½	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.40	-.42
Rhatany.....lb.	.65	-.75	Socotrine.....lb.	.23	-.24	Powdered.....lb.	.40	-.42
Rhubarb, Chinese.....lb.	.80	-.82	Arabic, first.....lb.	.30	-.36	Sulphate.....100 lbs.	.18	18½
High, dried.....lb.	.22	-.23	Seconds.....lb.	.28	-.30	Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	3.45	3.70
Chips.....lb.	.22	-.23	Sorts, white.....lb.	.29	-.32	Refined.....gal.	5.25	5.75
Powdered.....lb.	.24	-.26	Powdered.....lb.	.29	-.32	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	—	—
Mexican.....lb.	.11	-.12	Granulated.....lb.	.28	-.30	48 p.c., in carboys.....lb.	.09	—
Senega, Northern.....lb.	.44	-.49	Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	.30	-.31	52 p.c., in carboys.....lb.	.10	—
Southern.....lb.	.60	-.63	Powdered.....lb.	.45	-.50	Lead, Acetate, brown sugar.....lb.	.14	—
Serpentaria.....lb.	.33	-.34	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00	1.05	White cryst.....lb.	.16	—
Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.09½	-.11½	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	1.10	1.15	Broken akes.....lb.	—	—
Snake, Canada, natural.....lb.	.21	-.26	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	1.55	1.75	Granulated.....lb.	.16	—
Stripped.....lb.	.10	-.13	Sumatra.....lb.	.35	-.38	Powdered.....lb.	—	—
Spikenard.....lb.	.08½	-.10½	Catechu.....lb.	.65	—	Arsenated.....lb.	.08½	-.09
Squaw Vine.....lb.	.16	-.20	Chicle, Mexican.....lb.	.25	-.30	Nitrate.....lb.	.16½	-.17
Squill.....lb.	.05½	-.07	Euphorbium.....lb.	.20	-.21	Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	—	.07½
Stillingia.....lb.	.05½	-.06½	Powdered.....lb.	.25	-.30	Red, American.....lb.	—	.07½
Stone.....lb.	.05½	-.06½	Galbanum.....lb.	.62	-.79	Foreign.....lb.	.09	-.09½
Turkey Corn.....lb.	—	—	Gamboge.....lb.	1.25	1.50	White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias).....lb.	.37	-.38	Guaiac.....lb.	.25	-.29	dry.....lb.	—	.07
True (Alettris).....lb.	.19	-.20	Hemlock.....lb.	.90	1.00	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	—	.08
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.65	-.75	Kino.....lb.	.42	-.50	English.....lb.	.11½	-.12
English.....lb.	—	—	Locust.....lb.	.25	-.30	White, Basic Sulphate.....lb.	—	-.06½
German.....lb.	.39	-.44	Mastic.....lb.	.45	-.48	Muriatic acid,	—	—
Japanese.....lb.	.09½	-.10½	Myrrh, select.....lb.	.21	-.28	18 deg. carboys.....lb.	.03	-.03½
Veratrum Viride.....lb.	.15½	-.16	Sorts.....lb.	.21	-.23	20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.04	-.04½
Vervain.....lb.	.11½	-.13½	Siftings.....lb.	.20	-.21	22 deg. carboys.....lb.	.04½	-.05
Yellow Dock.....lb.	—	—	Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.22	-.24	Nitric acid,	—	—
Domestic.....lb.	—	—	Sorts.....lb.	.15	-.16	36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07½	—
Yellow Parilla.....lb.	.06½	-.07½	Tears.....lb.	.14	-.18	38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08½	—
SEEDS		—	Sandarac.....lb.	.25	-.26	40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08½	—
Angelica.....lb.	.13½	-.14½	Senegal, picked.....lb.	.21	-.24	42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.09½	—
Anise, Levant.....lb.	.12	-.12½	Sorts.....lb.	.19	-.20	44 deg. carboys.....lb.	.09½	—
Spanish.....lb.	.14	-.14½	Spruce.....lb.	.64	-.80	46 deg. carboys.....lb.	.09½	—
Star.....lb.	.24	-.24½	Thus.....lb.	8.05	8.10	48 deg. carboys.....lb.	.09½	—
Anatto.....lb.	.18	-.20	Tragacanth, Aleppo, first.....lb.	2.85	3.00	50 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08	—
Canary.....lb.	.05¼	-.06	Seconds.....lb.	2.30	2.40	52 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08½	—
Spanish.....lb.	.05¼	-.05¾	Thirds.....lb.	—	—	44 deg. carboys.....lb.	.09½	—
Dutch.....lb.	.05¼	-.05¾	Turkey, first.....lb.	Nominal	Nominal	Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.35	2.00
Smyrna.....lb.	—	—	Seconds.....lb.	Nominal	Nominal	True Dental.....bbl.	—	2.25
South American.....lb.	.04¾	-.05	Thirds.....lb.	Nominal	Nominal	Potash, Bichromate.....lb.	.64	—
Caraway.....lb.	.21	-.22	WAXES		—	Carbonate, calc.....lb.	.75	1.10
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	.85	1.30	Bayberry.....lb.	.25	-.27	Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	.85	.92
Ceylon, green.....lb.	—	-.50	Bees, white.....lb.	.46	-.52	Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.70	.75
Decorticated.....lb.	—	—	Yellow, crude.....lb.	.32	-.33	Powdered.....lb.	.70	.75
Celery.....lb.	.31	-.32	Refined.....lb.	.36	-.40	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	400.00	425.00
Colchicum.....lb.	1.19	1.05	Candelilla.....lb.	.26	-.30	Prussiate, red.....lb.	5.25	5.50
Conium.....lb.	.18	-.19	Carnauba, Flor.....lb.	.49	-.50	Yellow.....lb.	1.70	1.75
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.05¾	-.05½	No. 1.....lb.	.47	-.48	Saltpetre, crude.....lb.	—	—
Bleached, domestic.....lb.	.06¾	-.6½	No. 2.....lb.	.40	-.42	Refined.....lb.	.35	-.37
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	—	—	No. 3.....lb.	.31	-.32	Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	—	—
Levant.....lb.	—	—	Cerecin Yellow.....lb.	.11	-.12	basis of 48 p.c. car	—	—
Mogador.....lb.	—	—	White.....lb.	.15	-.16	lots.....100 lbs.	—	—
Morocco.....lb.	.26	-.27	Japan.....lb.	.18	18½	in bbls.....100 bbls.	—	—
Dill.....lb.	.08½	-.08¾	Montan, crude.....lb.	—	—	Bichromate.....lb.	.45	-.55
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	.73	-.75	Bleached.....lb.	—	—	Bisulphate.....lb.	—	—
Italian.....lb.	.15½	-.16	Ozokerite, crude, brown.....lb.	.44	-.55	Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.100 lbs.	1.10	1.25
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.18	-.19	Green.....lb.	.81	-.89	Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b.	—	6.25
French.....lb.	.15½	-.15¾	Refined, white.....lb.	—	—	works, drums.....100 lbs.	—	—
Flax, whole.....bu.	2.30	2.50	Refined, yellow.....lb.	—	—	Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	—	6.25
Ground.....lb.	.04¾	-.05¼	Paraffin refined, domestic.....lb.	.06½	-.13	100 lbs.....lb.	—	6.25
Foenugreek.....lb.	.04¾	-.05¼	Foreign.....lb.	—	—	Nitrate.....lb.	.17	-.19
Domestic.....lb.	.05	-.06	Heavy Chemicals		—	Chlorate.....lb.	.25	-.35
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.04¾	-.04¾	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—	—	Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.40	—
Henbane.....lb.	.30	-.35	Light, 38 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—	—	Hyposulphate, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.70	2.90
Job's Tears, white.....lb.	.06½	-.07	works 48 p.c. b.....100 lbs.	4.10	5.00	Kegs.....100 lbs.	2.85	3.00
Larkspur.....lb.	.24	-.26	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	4.10	5.00	Prussiate.....lb.	1.26	1.29
Lobelia.....lb.	.27	-.29	Lump.....lb.	4.00	4.75	Silicate.....lb.	.03¾	-.05
Millet, natural.....lb.	.03	-.03½	Powdered.....100 lbs.	—	—	Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.75	-.92
Hulled.....lb.	.06½	-.06¾	Potash, ground.....100 lbs.	10.10	—	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	4.50	4.75
Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	.15½	-.16	Lump.....100 lbs.	11.00	—	60 deg.....per 100 lbs.	—	—
California, brown.....lb.	.15	-.16	Powdered.....100 lbs.	11.00	—	Sulphuric Acid.....lb.	.02	-.02½
Sicily, brown.....lb.	.15	-.16	Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	6.37	—	66 deg., carboys.....per 100 lbs.	2.75	3.25
Dutch.....lb.	.18	18½	Alumina, Sulph., low.....100 lbs.	3.50	4.50	Oleum.....100 lbs.	3.75	4.25
English, yellow.....lb.	.18	18½	High grade.....100 lbs.	4.00	6.00	Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	3.00
German, yellow.....lb.	Nominal	—	Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	.25	-.26	Dyestuffs		—
Bombay.....lb.	.11½	-.12	Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	.05¼	-.06¾	Albumen, Egg.....lb.	.80	-.86
Parsley.....lb.	.21	22½	20 deg., carboys.....lb.	.04¾	-.04¾	Blood.....lb.	.30	-.35
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.31	-.32	18 deg., carboys.....lb.	.03¾	-.04¾	Alumina, Chloride.....lb.	—	4.00
Turkish.....lb.	—	—	16 deg., carboys.....lb.	.03¾	-.03¾	Alizarine.....lb.	—	—
Pumpkin.....lb.	.10½	-.12	Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	.08	-.09	Aniline Oil, in drums.....lb.	.67	-.75
Quince, select.....lb.	.75	-.78	Granulated, white.....lb.	.09	-.10			
Rape, English.....lb.	.09	-.09½	Lump.....lb.	.18	-.20			
Japanese.....lb.	.07	-.07½						

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Salts	lb.	—	—
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	.35
Seed	lb.	.16½	.17½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	.55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
Camwood	lb.	.17	.20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	6.00
Cochineal	lb.	.80	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
Concentrated	lb.	.42	.60
English	lb.	—	—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.12	.18
Boxes	lb.	.14	.18
Divi-Divi	ton	60.00	62.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	1.80
Eosine	lb.	9.00	10.50
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	30.00
Gambier, root	ton	100.00	120.00
Hyperic Wood, Chipped	lb.	.10	.13
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	4.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.05
Kurpaha	lb.	2.60	3.00
Madras	lb.	1.45	1.50
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	—
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02½	.03
True	lb.	.04½	.06
Logwood, stick	ton	—	—
Roots	ton	—	—
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	.33
Myrobalans	ton	58.00	61.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.60	2.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.60	.70
Chinese	lb.	.22	.28
Persian Berries	ton	35.00	44.00
Quercitron	lb.	—	—
Soluble, Blue	lb.	—	2.50
Sumac	ton	77.00	80.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13	.14
Aleppu	lb.	.11½	.12
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.11	.12
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14½	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.33	.37

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal	—
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	—
Fustic	lb.	.05	.07
Hyperic	lb.	.06	.08
Logwood	lb.	.09	.13
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	.16

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	.41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	.50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	.38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.16	.18
Boreo	lb.	.15	.17
Mangrove	lb.	.10	.12
Fustic	lb.	.25	.30
Gall	lb.	.20	.21
Hematin Extract	lb.	—	—
Contracts	lb.	.60	.65
Spot lots	lb.	.60	.70
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	.06
Indigo	lb.	.28	.32
Logwood, 51 deg.—	lb.	—	—
Contracts	lb.	.60	.70
Spot lots	lb.	.60	.70
Mangrove	lb.	—	.15
Oak	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	.50
Paste	lb.	.25	.35
Palmetto	lb.	—	—
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	.24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.14½	.15
51 deg.	lb.	.10½	.11
42 deg.	lb.	.08½	.09½
Quercitron (bark)—	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	—	.25
Yellow	lb.	.25	.30
Sumac	lb.	.11	.14

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.61	.62
Domestic, prime	gal.	.59	.60
Cod Liver, Newland	bbl.	120.00	125.00
Norwegian	bbl.	160.00	170.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07½	.07½
English	lb.	.07½	.08½

German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.10½	.10½
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.97	.98
Off Prime	gal.	.91	.94
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.87	.89
No. 1	gal.	.81	.82
No. 2	gal.	.79	.80
Menhaden, North. crude	gal.	—	—
South, crude	lb.	—	—
Brown, strained	gal.	.58	.59
Light, strained	lb.	.59	.60
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.61	.62
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.63	.64
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.03	1.05
30 deg, cold test	gal.	.96	.98
40 deg, cold test	gal.	.93	.95
Prime	gal.	.87	.88
Dark	gal.	.84	.87
Oleo Oil	lb.	.10½	.12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
Jaw	gal.	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½	.10
Saponified	lb.	.09½	.10½
Seal, white	gal.	—	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.08	.08½
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—
38 deg, cold test	gal.	.77	.78
45 deg, cold test	gal.	.75	.76
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	—	—
30 deg, cold test	lb.	.73	.74
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13	.13½
Double pressed	lb.	.14	.15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.85	.86
Prime	gal.	.83	.84
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.58	.59
Bleached	gal.	.60	.61
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.62	.63

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.20	.29½
Cases	lb.	.20	.30
No. 3	lb.	.20	.27
Chalmogro	lb.	1.40	1.50
Cocanut Oil, Coch	lb.	.17½	.18
Ceylon	lb.	.16½	.17
Copra	lb.	.16½	.18
Corn, refined	100 lbs.	10.60	10.65
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.10½	.11
Summer, white	lb.	.11½	.12
Winter Yellow	lb.	.11½	.12
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.71	.72
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	.75
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.76
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.77
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	.78
Mustard	gal.	—	—
Olive, denatured	gal.	.93	.94
Foots	lb.	.12½	.13
U. S. P.	lb.	2.00	2.35
Palm, Lagos	lb.	—	—
Commercial	lb.	—	—
Prime, red	lb.	—	—
Palm, kernel	lb.	.16	.16½
Peanut Oil, white	gal.	1.20	1.35
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.95	1.00
Yellow	lb.	.80	.85
Poppy	lb.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	—
Blown	gal.	—	—
Refined	gal.	—	—
Resin Oil, first rect	lb.	.29	.30
Second	lb.	.39	.40
Third	lb.	.50	.51
Sesame, domestic	gal.	.95	1.00
Imported	gal.	1.15	1.25
Soya Bean English	lb.	—	—
Manchurian	lb.	.09½	.09½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	.45
Commercial	lb.	.30	.35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	.14
Summer	gal.	.12	.13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	.25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	.20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.	—	—
Gravity	gal.	.20	.21
Gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	.27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	.17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	.15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
No. 2	gal.	.16	.17

No. 3	gal.	.15	.16
No. 4	gal.	.13	.14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.41½	.42
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	5.75
Rosin, com. to g'd, 28-lb. bbls.	4.15	4.20	—

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	.31
Diamond "I"	lb.	.29	.30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	.31
Fine orange	lb.	.26	.27
Second orange	lb.	.25	.26
T. N.	lb.	.23	.24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	.23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	.31
Regular, bleached	lb.	.25	.26
Bone, Dry	lb.	.31	.32

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	.24
Canton, rolls	lb.	.15	.15½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.57	.58
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.17	.18
Bombay	lb.	.14	.15
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	.17
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.27	.28
Mombassa	lb.	.37	.38
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	.23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	.27
Penang	lb.	.35	.36
Zanzibar	lb.	.17	.17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	.18½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15	.15½
African	lb.	.10	.10½
Cochin	lb.	.11	.11½
Japan	lb.	.08½	.09
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	.65
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	—	.60
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26	.27
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.18	.19
Hungarian	lb.	—	.30
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.17½	.17½
White	lb.	.21	.22
Pimento	lb.	.05	.06½

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills,	—	—	—
Texas	short ton	—	—
Mills, New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00	—	30.00
Montgomery	—	—	—
New Orleans	lb.	28.00	32.00
Corn Cake, short ton	—	—	28.50
Meal	—	—	30.60
Linseed Cake, short ton	—	—	25.00
Meal	—	—	28.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	280-lb. bbls	—	2.13
Fine	200-lb. sacks	—	1.34
Turk's Island—	—	—	—
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	—
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	.84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	—	1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	—	1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	—	.60	.70

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	gal.	.38	.40
Prime	gal.	.40	.50
Open kettle	gal.	.18	.20
Blackstrap	gal.	.18	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.22	.24
Medium	lb.	.28	.30
Fancy	lb.	.28	.30
Honey—	—	—	—
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	.14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	.11
Extracted	lb.	.06½	.08
Buckwheat ext.	—	.06	.06½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.41	2.42

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	.17
Bahia	lb.	.15½	.16½
Cuban	lb.	.15	.16
Trinidad	lb.	.15½	.16½
Haiti	lb.	.14	.15
Maracaibo	lb.	.30	.31

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed-War-		
	Amer. Nat'l. eral ner		
Powdered	7.75	7.75	7.85
XXXX	7.80	7.80	7.90
Confectioners' A	7.55	7.55	7.65
Standard gran.	7.70	7.70	7.80
Fine gran.	7.65	7.65	7.75

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and the opportunity number given.

Chemical products and colors, No. 20941.—A firm in Spain informs an American consular officer that it desires to purchase dinitrochlorbenzol, raw phenol, bichromate of soda and potassium, aniline oil, and logwood extracts. References are given. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

Collapsible tubes, No. 20901.—A firm in the United States writes that it has an inquiry from a man in Brazil for quotations on lots of 10,000 and 100,000 collapsible tubes to contain tooth paste, 2 centimeters (about 0.7874 inch) in diameter by 13 centimeters (about 5.1181 inches) in length, and on 5,000 tubes, 1 centimeter (about 0.3937 inch) by 6 centimeters (about 2.3622 inches). Prices are also desired on same with name stamped on them and with screwed cap.

Pharmaceutical products, etc., No. 20898.—A wholesale commission agent in Spain informs an American consular officer that he desires to purchase for his customers, on a commission basis, screws, pharmaceutical products, chemical products, emery and emery cloth, lead pencils, white metal table utensils, etc. References are given. Correspondence may be in English.

Bottles and table glassware, No. 20923.—An American consular officer in the United Kingdom reports that a man in his district desires to receive quotations and full information from American manufacturers of medicinal and whisky bottles and table glassware.

Soap materials, No. 20924.—A firm in Morocco writes that it desires to establish commercial relations with American manufacturers and exporters of soap-making materials, such as coconut oil and rendered tallow. Quotations and full information should be sent. It is stated that the firm uses about 15 tons per month.

Sulphur oil, No. 21058.—An American consular officer in Greece reports that a firm of exporters in his district desires to establish commercial relations with American importers of sulphur oil. Correspondence may be in English.

"WINE OF CARDUI" CASE RESUMED

CHICAGO, ILL., May 8—This week the trial of the libel suit against the American Medical Association, brought by the Chattanooga Medicine Company, was renewed after its interruption by the death of John A. Patten. His personal suit for \$200,000 was automatically dropped or ended by his death, but the second suit for \$100,000 was taken up in the name of the surviving partner, Z. C. Patten, Jr., a brother of the deceased.

Among the witnesses examined this week was Dr. G. M. Goddard of Waxahachie, Texas, who is said to be the head of a woman's sanitarium. He told of cases in which women had used "Wine of Cardui" for years in hope of being relieved of various troubles and were at last taken to his sanitarium for medical treatment. He said that the more they had taken of the Wine, the worse their condition had become. In the cotton districts of Texas and Oklahoma, he declared, victims were numerous and many of them used this remedy for tuberculosis. Others took it for pellegra and abscess.

Dr. Hugh McKenna, surgeon in chief at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, gave it as his opinion that "Wine of Cardui" was worthless and much of its advertising misleading and vicious. He thought it was outrageous and criminal to recommend it to young girls. Dr. W. O. Krohn of Chicago, a specialist in nervous and mental disorders, gave similar testimony.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Hatch & Wilkinson has taken the store and opened for business at the old stand of H. J. Schmitt, 6059 Ellis avenue.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A. J. Shilling, until recently at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, is now located in a new store at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-ninth street.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR C. O. BIGELOW

New York Drug Trade Pays Honor to Man Who Has Accomplished Much for Pharmacy—Handsome Gift is Presented

Approximately coincident with the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the drug business, about one hundred and forty of the pharmaceutical friends of Clarence O. Bigelow, gave him a testimonial banquet at the New York Drug and Chemical Club on the evening of May 3. All branches of the trade were represented, and Mr. Bigelow's career as student, pharmacist, board member, financier and past master of the art of doing things generally, was portrayed from various angles by well known speakers. As a tangible expression of the regard in which he is held by the trade in the Metropolis, Mr. Bigelow was presented with a handsome piece of bronze in the form of an equestrian statue representing a rough rider in the act of breaking an untamed horse, the presentation speech being made by Frederick K. James, one of the trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy. Accompanying the gift was a souvenir album containing the autographs of the donors.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Co., and vice-president of the New York College of Pharmacy, was toastmaster, the following speakers responding to various toasts illustrative of Mr. Bigelow's career: Samuel W. Fairchild, former president of the N. Y. C. P., "Bigelow, the New Treasurer"; Horatio N. Fraser, "Some Financial Reminiscences"; Dr. H. H. Rusby, "Bigelow, the Friend of the Faculty"; Richard A. Austin, Cairo, N. Y., "Bigelow, the Association Member"; Dr. George C. Diekmann, "Bigelow, the Board Member"; Prof. William C. Anderson, "Bigelow, the Conference Worker"; Herbert B. Harding, of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company and trustee of the West Side Savings Bank, "Bigelow, the Bank President"; Frederick K. James, "Bigelow, the Honored Guest"; and Caswell A. Mayo, "Bigelow, the Friend."

In responding to the many complimentary things that had been said of him, Mr. Bigelow spoke with some feeling. He referred to many interesting experiences of his long career in pharmacy, and particularly emphasized the conditions of pharmacy of today as they were when he entered the business in Massachusetts a half century ago. He had been in business practically fifty years and after all the good things that had been said about him, he wanted to remain for fifty years longer. He asked his friends to "come along and help to pilot the way."

ST. LOUIS PLANT TO MANUFACTURE

ANILINE DYES ON LARGE SCALE

Black aniline dyes and blue, red and purple dyes in 400 shades will be manufactured in a new factory in course of construction at East St. Louis, Ill. According to an announcement from St. Louis, the H. M. T. Chemical, with offices in the Merchants-Laclede building in St. Louis, will build and operate the plant. The company is capitalized at \$50,000 and expects to start operations with 100 employees. The dyes manufactured will be for silk, woolen and cotton goods and for the leather and paper industries, under the supervision of two expert chemists and a consulting chemist.

"There is a strong demand now for dyes which will hold their color, and that is what we intend to meet," C. P. Hoffman, vice president of the company, said.

"We will make a dye with which the fabrics can be treated in the simplest manner. It will simply have to be thrown into the tank and taken out instead of being treated to five or eight processes.

"The chief materials we will use in the manufacture of the dyes will be coal-tar products, sulphur, benzol and nitro-benzene. We have secured the processes of making the very best dyes."

The plant is expected to be put in operation in a few weeks, as work will be rushed because of the present demand for dyes. Its pay roll under the present plan will amount to \$70,000 a year.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds.....lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts.....lb.	.36	— .40
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.36	— .42
Acetanilid.....lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Acetone, pure C.P., med.....lb.	.65	— .68
Technical.....lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. ea.	3.50	— 3.75
2-oz.....ea.	—	— 1.40
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.....oz.	1.85	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz.	—	— 5.25
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	— .24
U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb.	.58	— .65
Benzoic, Eng., true.....lb.	.65	— .70
Boric, cryst.....lb.	.17	— .21
From Toluol.....lb.	7.60	— 8.00
Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp.....lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Cacodylic.....oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric.....lb.	4.45	— 4.75
Carbolic, cryst, bulk.....lb.	1.05	— 1.08
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.03	— 1.08
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal.	.40	— .90
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.14	— .15
1-lb.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.....oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	— .50
Cinnamic, pure.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	— .35
Natural, 1-oz. v.....lb.	—	— .45
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.68	— .85
Less than keg.....lb.	.80	— .90
Granulated.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Gallic.....oz.	.15	— .19
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.20	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.45	— .50
Hippuric.....oz.	—	— .35
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50.....oz.	.35	— .50
G. S. Vial.....oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom. conc. v.....oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., 1-oz. v. incl. oz.	.15	— .19
lb. 1.10	— 1.20	
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch., bot.....lb.	1.75	— 2.50
52 p.c., ceres. bt.....lb.	.75	— .85
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	.12	— .14
U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic.....oz.	.14	— .25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Dilute.....oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	7.50	— 11.50
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.)).....lb.	.09	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carbonyl.....lb.	—	— .09½
36 deg., less.....lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carbonyl.....lb.	.10	— .11
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	— .19
C. P. carbonyl.....lb.	.12	— .12
C. P., less.....lb.	.13	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic.....lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered.....lb.	.90	— .95
Palmitic, (Technical).....lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic.....oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.45	— .55
Glacial sticks.....lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Picric.....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15
1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	— .40
Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.	.20	— .25
Crude.....gal.	.30	— .40

Acid, Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Bulk.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	— .40
Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	—	— .04½
Less.....lb.	.08	— .09
C. P.....lb.	.15	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.....lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal.....lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered.....lb.	.87	— .90
Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.30	— .38
Acidic.....oz.	—	— .60
Aconite.....oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	—	—
Leaves, German.....lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .34
Root, English.....lb.	1.00	— 1.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.15	— 1.15
Root, German.....lb.	.78	— .88
Powdered.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Aconitine, Amorp. ¾ oz. v. ea.....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp. 15 gr. v. ea.....lb.	—	— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	— .80
Adeps. Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Hydrous.....lb.	.85	— .90
(See also Lanoline).....lb.	—	—
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea.	.85	— 1.00
Aduro (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl. each.....ea.	—	— 10.00
1-oz.....ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar.....lb.	.65	— .85
Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each.....lb.	—	— 2.00
4-oz.....lb.	—	— .40
2-oz.....lb.	—	— .30
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl. ea. 10-10-gramme tubes in box.....ea.	—	— .75
Airol.....oz.	—	— 1.15
Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.....gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less.....gal.	2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less.....gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bis. & ¼ bis.....gal.	.64	— .78
Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.75	— .80
Aldehyde Commercial.....lb.	.70	— .80
Alkanet Root.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	— .15
Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape.....lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25
Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.40	— .47
Socotrine, True.....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .52
Purified.....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	— .12
Alphorone.....oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut.....lb.	.75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05½	— .06½
Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06½	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07½	— .16
Chrome.....lb.	—	— .60
Potash, gran., pure.....lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	— .26
Sodic, Technical.....lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.14	— .18
Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst. C.P.....lb.	.55	— .60
Purified.....lb.	.20	— .22
Allypin.....oz.	—	— 4.10
Ambergris, Black.....dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl. each.....ea.	—	— Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl. each.....ea.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.....lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.10	— .14
Benzoate.....oz.	.36	— .40
From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.40	— .44
Bichromate, C.P.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.17	— .22
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. incl. each.....lb.	.29	— .34
Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .25

Ammonium Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride.....lb.	.50	— .58
Hypophosph. (lb. 195).....oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15.....lb.	—	— .30
Iodide.....lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate.....oz.	.45	— .50
Muriate.....lb.	.22	— .24
Com'l Gran.....lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.....lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .28
Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated.....lb.	.35	— .38
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	1.10	— 1.60
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz., c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— .15
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.60	— .70
Salicylate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate.....lb.	.06	— .16
Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	2.00	— 2.00
1-oz., c.v. 4.....oz.	—	— .22
Amyl Acetate.....gal.	5.60	— 5.80
Technical.....lb.	.75	— .85
Anaesthesia.....oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	— .40
Seed.....lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed.....lb.	.20	— .24
Star.....lb.	.35	— .40
Angostura Bark.....lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elm), 100gm. bottles.....ea.	—	— .60
Antifebrin.....oz.	—	— .17
Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle.....lb.	.48	— .52
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral).....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine.....oz.	3.25	— 3.50
Apiol, liquid, green.....oz.	—	— .35
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol.....oz.	—	—
Aristochin (Bayer).....oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.95	— 1.10
Powdered.....lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Root.....lb.	.78	— .85
Arrowroot, Amer.....lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica.....lb.	—	—
St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.35	— .40
Iodide.....oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	— .27
Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good fair.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Aspirin.....oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .80
Tablets, per 100.....lb.	—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.).....oz.	—	— 2.50
Atropine, 1 gram.....oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Sulphate, 1 gram.....lb.	.40	— .45
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.28	— .35
Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.90	— .95
Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.16	— .20
Oregon.....lb.	4.60	— 4.90
Peru.....lb.	.53	— .58
Tolu.....lb.	.30	— .35
Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
C. P.....lb.	—	— .50
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.....lb.	.25	— .42
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.55	— .60
Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.22	— .25
C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.07	— .10
Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.60	— .65
Pure precip.....lb.	—	— .18
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.....lb.	—	— .24
Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.15	— .19
Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	— .20
Bay Laurel Leaves.....gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Less.....gal.	—	— .38
Beans, Calabar.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	—	—

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Beans, Tonka, Para.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Calcium Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.20	—	.25	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60
Surinam.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Calendula Flowers.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Ignatius.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).....lb.	.55	—	.65	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60
Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Camphor, refined.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Pulp.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Short.....lb.	5.75	—	6.00	1/4-lb. squares.....lb.	.56	—	.66	Colombo Root.....lb.	.24	—	.30
Cuts.....lb.	5.00	—	5.50	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Coltsfoot Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Japanese.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26
So. American.....lb.	4.00	—	4.75	Monobromated.....lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Tahiti.....lb.	1.70	—	2.10	Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	.09	—	.12	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.27	—	.32
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	2.15	—	2.30	Smyrna.....lb.	.09	—	.10	Seed.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
German.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	So. American.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.82	—	.95
Root, German.....lb.	2.35	—	2.60	Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Para.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	8.00	—	9.50	Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	8.75	—	9.00	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzaldehyde.....gal.	.30	—	.40	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted.....lb.	9.00	—	9.50	Ammoniated.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.10	—	2.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Carbonate.....lb.	.45	—	.60
Sumatra.....lb.	.55	—	.58	Chinese.....lb.	1.60	—	1.85	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.68	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	.15	—	.15
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	3.00	—	3.20	apsicin.....oz.	.46	—	.50	1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	.15	—	.15
Berberine, C. P., 1/4 oz. v. ea.....oz.	2.50	—	2.50	Capsicum.....lb.	.40	—	.44	Iodide.....oz.	.46	—	.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	2.50	—	2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—	.50	Oleate, 10 p.c.....oz.	.22	—	.22
Berberine Phosphate.....lb.	.30	—	.25	Caraway.....lb.	.28	—	.35	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.43	—	.48
Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.30	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.33	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.).....lb.	4.35	—	4.50	Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.23	—	.30	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.25	—	.30
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Barrels.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Bismuth, Betanaph.....oz.	.43	—	.43	Cardamom, Seed bleached.....lb.	1.25	—	1.60	Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.33
Bromide.....oz.	.43	—	.43	Decorticated.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Copperas.....lb.	.02 1/5	—	.02 1/2
Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	5.50	—	5.65	Powdered.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Coriander.....lb.	.10	—	.14
Oleate, 50 p.c.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Carmine, No. 40.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.22
Salicylate, 65 p.c.....lb.	5.60	—	5.60	Cascara Amarga.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-			
40 p.c.....lb.	5.00	—	5.00	Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	cury Bichloride).....lb.	.35	—	.45
Sub-benzoate.....lb.	5.50	—	6.35	Cascarilla Bark.....lb.	.21	—	.25	Coto Bark.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Subcarbonate.....lb.	4.35	—	4.50	Fistula.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Cotoin, true, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	27.00
Subgallate.....lb.	3.90	—	4.00	Cassia, China.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Subiodide.....lb.	6.80	—	7.00	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Subnitrate.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Couch Grass (Doggrass).....lb.	.75	—	.80
Tannate.....oz.	.30	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.75	—	.80
Valerate.....oz.	.42	—	.45	Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.28	—	.35	Coumarin.....oz.	.85	—	.90
Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Craneberry.....lb.	.24	—	.29
Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Celery Seed.....lb.	.38	—	.42	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.90	—	1.10	Ceresin, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Cream Tartar, powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Powdered.....lb.	.92	—	1.12	Yellow.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Creosote, Beechwood.....oz.	.60	—	.70
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Carbonate.....oz.	1.30	—	2.00
phate).....lb.	.40	—	.55	Chalk, Precipitated, English,				Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.).....oz.	.40	—	.55
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	7 lb. bags.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.62	—	.70
Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	—	.90	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,				Powdered.....lb.	.70	—	.78
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.10	—	.12	8 lb. box, white.....box	.50	—	.60	Cudbear.....lb.	.50	—	.70
Borax, Refined.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Pink.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Culver's Root.....lb.	.22	—	.27
Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.14	White, 1 lb. box.....lb.	.0094	—	.0094	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Bromalin.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Cyanine, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	.20	—	.24
Bromine.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Damiana Leaves.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Bromoform.....lb.	.85	—	.85	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.20	—	.35
Broom Tops.....lb.	.18	—	.30	Willow, powdered.....lb.	.08	—	.12	Root.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Brucine.....oz.	1.35	—	1.40	Wood, Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.47	Cut.....lb.	.42	—	.47
Bryony Root.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Cherry Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.	.25	—	.32
Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Chicle.....lb.	.12	—	.13	Dermatol.....oz.	.19	—	.26
Powdered.....lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Chinoidine.....oz.	.12	—	.13	Dextrose, yellow.....lb.	.12	—	.17
Short.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Chinoline, pure.....oz.	.30	—	.35	White.....lb.	.12	—	.17
Powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.15	Chiretta.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots.	—	—	10.00
Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.40	—	.40	Chloramid, vials, 25 gm. each				incl.....lb.	—	—	10.00
Cassia.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	2.00	—	2.30	1-oz.....oz.	.80	—	.80
Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Chloroform.....lb.	.60	—	.80	Digiparatum, 1/4 oz.....oz.	11.00	—	16.00
Seed.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Chlorophyll, for aqueous Sol.....oz.	.50	—	.60	Digitalin, eighths.....oz.	.60	—	.70
Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.50	—	.55	For Alcoholic Sol.....oz.	.40	—	.50	15-gr. vials.....ea.	.60	—	.70
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Chrysarobin.....oz.	.40	—	.50	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—	.70
Dutch.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Cimicifugin.....oz.	.40	—	.50	German.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Cinchona Bark, pale, self.....lb.	.32	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Cadmium Iodide.....lb.	5.75	—	5.75	Red.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	5.00	—	5.00	Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Dioegen, 16-oz.....oz.	—	—	.37
1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	2.50	—	2.50	Salicylate.....oz.	.60	—	.70	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	10.00
Metal, sticks.....lb.	19.00	—	21.00	Sulphate.....lb.	.22	—	.30	Dionin.....oz.	1.60	—	1.75
Caffeine, pure.....oz.	1.30	—	1.40	Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.44	—	.48	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Benzoate.....oz.	.85	—	.95	Cinnabar.....lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Dover's Powder.....lb.	.40	—	.60
Bromide.....oz.	.75	—	.90	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Citrated.....lb.	10.50	—	11.25	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Extra.....lb.	1.60	—	1.90
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Hydrochlor, (true salt).....oz.	.85	—	.95	3-oz. bottle.....ea.	—	—	.30	Reeds.....oz.	—	—	1.50
Sulphate, eighths.....oz.	.90	—	1.10	Ivet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Duotol.....oz.	—	—	1.50
Valerate.....oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Calamine, Pink.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.30	—	.33
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.27	—	.32	Penang.....lb.	.44	—	.48	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots.	—	—	10.00
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.36	obalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	incl.....oz.	—	—	.80
Calcium Benzoate.....lb.	2.35	—	2.60	Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	6.00	—	6.30	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	5.00	—	5.00
Bromide.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.....oz.	5.40	—	5.60	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	5.00
Chloride, crude.....lb.	.10	—	.17	1/4 oz. vials.....oz.	5.60	—	5.60	Elaterin.....dram	—	—	5.00
Fused.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.).....oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Elaterium.....oz.	.70	—	.90
Granulated.....lb.	.15	—	.22	oca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Elberberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Formate.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.15	—	.20	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.30	—	.30
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.15	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.30	—	.30
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.95	—	1.10	Elecampane Root.....lb.	.20	—	.30
Iodide.....lb.	5.25	—	5.90	Powdered.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Ground.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Lactate.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Codeine.....oz.	9.30	—	9.40	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.28	—	.33
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Phosphate.....oz.	6.80	—	7.30	Ground, pure.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Permanganate.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Sulphate.....oz.	7.20	—	7.50	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	—	.36
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.20	—	1.00	Cebosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.	2.75	—	2.75
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Eosine.....oz.	—	—	.80
Sulphite.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Colchicum Root.....lb.	1.50	—	1.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph)	—	—	.80
				Powdered.....lb.	1.60	—	1.60	Ergot, Russia.....lb.	.95	—	1.05
				Seed.....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—	Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.15

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ascorbic Acid, 5 gr. vials.....ea.	1.25	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb.	.15	Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius).....oz.	.10	.12
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes.....ea.	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.13	Job's Tears.....lb.	.40	.45
Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.50	Hemlock Gum.....lb.	1.00	Juniper Berries.....lb.	.10	.12
Chloric, U.S.P.....oz.	.60	Hemogallol.....oz.	.80	Kamala.....lb.	2.00	2.10
Nitrous Oxide, H.P.....oz.	.55	Hemoglobin.....oz.	.30	Powdered.....lb.	2.10	2.20
U.S.P., 1880.....lb.	.27	Hemol.....oz.	.80	Purified.....lb.	.07	.09
U.S.P., 1880.....lb.	.30	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.08	Kaolin.....lb.	.36	.30
Washed.....lb.	.32	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	1.50	Kava Kava.....lb.	.36	.30
Valerianic.....oz.	.35	German.....lb.	1.58	Kino.....lb.	.53	.60
Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	1.50	Powdered.....lb.	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.68	.70
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	Seed.....lb.	.22	Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.30	.35
Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.42	Powdered.....lb.	.36	.40
Eudoxine.....oz.	.210	Heron Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.00	Kousso, powdered.....lb.	.65	.70
Euonymin (Elec. powd.).....oz.	.40	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	.35	Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	7.50
Euphorbium.....lb.	.40	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.36	Lactophenin.....oz.	.40	1.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.25	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.40	.47
Euphorine.....oz.	1.80	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	.90	1.30
Euphorine.....oz.	1.40	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.40	Anhydrous.....lb.	.36	.43
Exalgine.....oz.	.25	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	"Leibreich".....lb.	.44	.49
Fennel Seed.....lb.	1.50	Hops, select (1915).....lb.	.36	Anhydrous.....lb.	.47	.50
Ferripyrin (Hoechst).....oz.	.15	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39	Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	.40	.47
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	1.50	Forehound Leaves.....lb.	.40	Anhydrous.....lb.	.36	.43
1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz.	.15	Hydracetin.....lb.	.22	(See also Adeps Lanae).....lb.	.36	.43
Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	10.50	Hydrangea Root.....lb.	28.00	Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	.43
Less.....lb.	.07	Hydrastine, Alk. C.P.....oz.	28.00	Powdered.....lb.	.36	.43
Ground.....lb.	.07	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.36	.43
Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.08	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	Extra.....lb.	.36	.43
Ground.....lb.	.10	Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.....ea.	.55	Hand picked.....lb.	.36	.43
Formaldehyde.....lb.	.12	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.....lb.	7.50	Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.23	.25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. incl.....lb.	.20	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Med. dicinal.....lb.	.25	Carbonate, Medicinal.....lb.	.54	.60
1/4-lb. c.b. incl.....lb.	.05	Sol. Technical.....lb.	.32	Chloride.....lb.	.65	.75
Fueller's Earth.....lb.	.07	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.32	Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	.38
Fustic chips.....lb.	.07	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	3.75	Nitrate.....lb.	.23	.40
Gaduol.....oz.	.75	Crystals, white.....gr.	.30	Oleate, 10 p.c.....oz.	.20	.25
Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.22	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	.15
Powdered.....lb.	.28	Hypnone.....oz.	2.15	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	.20
Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.18	Ground.....lb.	.20	.25
Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	1.20	Ichthalbin.....oz.	.90	Lenigallol.....oz.	1.00	1.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.25	Tab., 5 gr.....100s	1.05	Licorice, Corrig.....lb.	.45	.50
Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	1.60	Ichthyol.....lb.	.30	Mass.....lb.	.44	.49
Garlic, on strings.....string	.25	Imogen, 1-lb.....lb.	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.56	.65
Gelatin (see Wintergreen).....lb.	1.00	1-oz.....oz.	3.60	Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.47	.75
Gold.....lb.	1.00	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	4.50	Powdered.....lb.	.55	.60
Silver.....lb.	1.00	Carmine, Dry.....oz.	.50	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.32	.36
Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	5.25	Madras.....lb.	1.70	Powdered.....lb.	.30	.35
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.	5.00	Insect Powder.....lb.	.50	Lilacine.....oz.	.75	.90
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	.16	Pure Uncol'd Dal'm.....lb.	.65	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.10	.16
Gelsemium Root.....lb.	.25	Iodine Bromide.....lb.	5.00	Assort., 1 1/2 and 3/4-lb.....lb.	.13	.17
Powdered.....lb.	.38	Resublimed.....lb.	5.55	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb.	.50	.50
Gentian Root.....lb.	.38	Iodopin, 10 p.c.....oz.	5.65	Litharge.....lb.	.12	.18
Powdered.....lb.	.43	25 p.c.....oz.	6.10	Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	.25	.25
Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.16	Deodorized.....oz.	.60	Benzoate.....lb.	14.50	15.50
Powdered.....lb.	.19	Iodol.....oz.	1.25	Bitartrate.....oz.	.25	.25
Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.30	Iodothyrene, 1/4-oz. vials.....oz.	3.90	Bromide.....lb.	7.50	8.00
Ground.....lb.	.32	Ipecac Root, Carthagea.....lb.	2.75	Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	1.50
Powdered.....lb.	.34	Powdered.....lb.	2.90	Chloride.....oz.	.02	.04
Ginseng.....lb.	7.50	Rio.....lb.	4.50	Citrate.....lb.	2.00	2.20
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate).....lb.	.08	Irish Moss, bleached.....oz.	.20	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	.40
Glucose.....lb.	.375	Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	Iodide.....oz.	.58	.58
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added.....lb.	.62	Benzoate.....oz.	.40	Salicylate.....lb.	5.90	6.60
in cans.....lb.	.63	Bromide.....oz.	.35	Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	.25
Less.....lb.	.70	Chloride cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.23	.30
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.....lb.	9.00	Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.93	Seed, clean.....lb.	.36	.38
1-oz.....oz.	.80	and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83	Powdered.....lb.	.42	.47
Goa Powder.....lb.	6.00	and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.25	London-Purple.....lb.	.14	.18
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	1.00
Gold Thrd. (Ceptis trifol).....lb.	1.20	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	Seed.....lb.	.60	.70
Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.15	Iodide.....lb.	.35	Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	2.60
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	1.35	Syrup.....lb.	.40	Lycetol.....oz.	.425	.425
Powdered.....lb.	1.40	Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27	Lycopodium.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.20	Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.18	Mace, whole.....lb.	.75	.85
Powdered.....lb.	.27	Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.85	Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.35	.50
Squarrosa.....lb.	.30	U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.90	Powdered.....lb.	.85	.90
Guaiaac, Resin.....lb.	.35	Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.45	.45
Powdered.....lb.	.45	Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	Calcined.....lb.	.55	.65
Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80	Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.19	.24
Guaicol liquid.....oz.	2.00	Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.58	2 ozs.....lb.	.20	.25
Carbonate.....oz.	1.60	Salicylate.....oz.	.15	Powdered.....lb.	.20	.25
Salicyl (Guaiaac, Salol).....oz.	1.34	Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	Ponderous.....lb.	.80	.85
Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.65	Solution.....lb.	.09	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	.33
Powdered.....lb.	1.90	Solution (Menschel's).....lb.	.12	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	1.90
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.50	Lactate.....oz.	.25	.25
Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	Cryst., pure.....lb.	.15	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.57	.65
Sheet.....lb.	1.50	Dried.....lb.	.18	Ribbon.....oz.	.75	.95
Heliosol.....oz.	1.75	Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	Peroxide.....lb.	2.50	2.70
Heliotropin.....oz.	.32	and Potass. Scales.....lb.	.80	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	.08
Helmitol.....oz.	.60	Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.23	Salicylate.....lb.	.0494	.10
Helonias Root.....lb.	.65	Valerate.....oz.	.30	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.18	.20
		Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	7.50	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.14	.18
		Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.30	Dried.....lb.	.14	.18
		Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	1.90	2.10
		Powdered.....lb.	.20	Manaca Root.....lb.	.45	.50
		Jamaica Dogwood.....lb.	.20	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	.20
				Powdered.....lb.	.23	.25
				Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.40	.40
				Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.10	.10
				Chloride, crys.....lb.	.35	.45
				Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	.36
				Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	1.90
				Lactate.....oz.	.25	.25

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Manganese, Oxid. black, powd. lb.	.24	— .30	Oil, Erigeron, true, lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Select Finger lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Peroxide, pure lb.	.75	— .75	Eucalyptus lb.	.80	— 1.20	Verona lb.	.20	— .25
Sulph., pure crys. lb.	.60	— .70	Fennel Seed, pure lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Orthoform lb.	—	1.40
Manna, flake, large lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Fusel, Crude gal.	5.00	— 6.50	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	—	10.00
Small lb.	.95	— 1.05	Gaultheria Leaf lb.	5.15	— 5.40	incl. lb.	—	10.00
Marjoram Leaves, Ger. lb.	.28	— .54	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l lb.	4.75	— 5.25	1-oz. lb.	—	.80
Mastic lb.	.65	— .75	Turkish lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes. set	—	.50
Matico leaves lb.	.45	— .50	Ginger lb.	.45	— .50	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. lb.	—	2.00
Menthol, cryst. lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Gingergrass lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Pancreatins, U.S.P. lb.	.20	— .25
Mercury lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Haarlem, Dutch gross	3.25	— 3.45	Paprika pods, Hungarian lb.	.65	— .70
Ammon. (pure precip.) lb.	2.25	— 2.50	Sylvester's doz.	3.25	— 3.75	Paraffin lb.	.11	— .15
Bichloride (cor. sub.) lb.	1.80	— 2.00	Hemlock lb.	.75	— .90	Paraffin lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered lb.	1.75	— 1.95	Juniper Berries lb.	7.00	— 8.00	Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor-	—	
Bisulphate lb.	1.95	— 2.05	Wood lb.	.90	— 1.35	ide), 1-oz. c.v. incl. oz.	—	.75
Chloride, mild (Cal'l) lb.	1.95	— 2.05	Lard lb.	.95	— 1.10	Pareira Brava Root lb.	.25	— .30
Iodide, green, Froit. lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Lavender, Mitcham oz.	—	—	Paris Green lb.	.35	— .44
Red (Pre.) Biniodide lb.	4.80	— 5.00	Flowers lb.	4.50	— 5.25	Parsley Seed lb.	.28	— .33
Oxide, Red (red pre.) lb.	2.15	— 2.45	Garden, French lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Patchouli Leaves lb.	.40	— .50
Yellow lb.	.32	— .34	Spike lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. ea.	—	1.00
1/2 — 0/1 — 20 — 30 — 40 — 50 — 60 — 70 — 80 — 90 — 100 — 110 — 120 — 130 — 140 — 150 — 160 — 170 — 180 — 190 — 200 — 210 — 220 — 230 — 240 — 250 — 260 — 270 — 280 — 290 — 300 — 310 — 320 — 330 — 340 — 350 — 360 — 370 — 380 — 390 — 400 — 410 — 420 — 430 — 440 — 450 — 460 — 470 — 480 — 490 — 500 — 510 — 520 — 530 — 540 — 550 — 560 — 570 — 580 — 590 — 600 — 610 — 620 — 630 — 640 — 650 — 660 — 670 — 680 — 690 — 700 — 710 — 720 — 730 — 740 — 750 — 760 — 770 — 780 — 790 — 800 — 810 — 820 — 830 — 840 — 850 — 860 — 870 — 880 — 890 — 900 — 910 — 920 — 930 — 940 — 950 — 960 — 970 — 980 — 990 — 1000	3.40	— 3.55	Lemon lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Pellitory Root lb.	.45	— .60
Sulphate (Turp. M'l) lb.	—	—	Lemongrass lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Pennyroyal, Herb lb.	.20	— .25
Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	.95	— 1.05	Limes, expressed lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Pepper, black, clean sift. lb.	.27	— .30
cussion oz.	—	—	Distilled lb.	3.00	— 3.25	White lb.	.31	— .36
Mesotan (25 oz. 42) oz.	—	—	Linseed, boiled gal.	.80	— .93	Peppermint Herb, Germ. lb.	.50	— .55
Metacarb. (devel.), 4-oz. oz.	—	—	Raw gal.	.79	— .93	Leaves, pressed, ozs. lb.	.25	— .30
1-oz. oz.	—	—	Mace, distilled lb.	1.00	— 1.40	Persian Berries lb.	.45	— .55
Methylene Blue lb.	.75	— 1.60	Expressed lb.	1.00	— 1.00	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white. lb.	.15	— .18
Metol (developer), 16-oz. lb.	.08	— .14	Male, Fern, Ethereal lb.	9.00	— 12.00	Phenacetin (Bayer) lb.	—	1.75
Millet Seed lb.	—	—	Mustard, artificial lb.	22.00	— 25.00	phenolphthalein lb.	1.75	— 2.00
German lb.	—	—	Essential oz.	1.75	— 1.85	Phosphorus, Amorphous lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Morphine, Acet., 1/2 oz. v. oz.	7.70	— 7.85	Mirbane lb.	.42	— .48	Pichi Herb lb.	.22	— .25
Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	7.70	— 7.85	Neatsfoot lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Pilocarpine, Alk. pure. gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	6.40	— 6.60	Neroli, Bigarade, best. oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	.10
Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	6.40	— 6.60	Petale, extra oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Nitrate lb.	.07	— .08
1/2 oz. vial oz.	6.30	— 6.50	Nutmeg lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Pink Root, true lb.	.48	— .52
Valerate, 1/2 oz. v. oz.	6.30	— 6.60	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Piperidine lb.	—	1.00
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans. lb.	2.75	— 3.25	and 1 gal. cans. gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Piperin lb.	.55	— .65
Powdered lb.	2.20	— 2.60	3 and 6 gal. cans. gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Piperazine lb.	—	4.25
Musk Root lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Malaga lb.	1.40	— 1.65	Pippissewa Leaves lb.	.32	— .45
Musk Seed lb.	.45	— .50	Orange, bitter lb.	2.30	— 2.65	Pitch, Burgundy lb.	.12	— .15
Mustard Seed, black lb.	.22	— .25	Sweet lb.	3.25	— 3.45	Plaster, calcined bbl.	2.00	— 2.10
Ground lb.	.24	— .27	Origanum lb.	.35	— .90	True, dentist's, sifted. bbl.	—	2.50
White lb.	.25	— .28	Palm, Lagos lb.	.22	— .24	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-	—	
Ground lb.	.35	— .40	Kernel lb.	.20	— .22	gr. vials lb.	—	3.00
Myrrh (Gum-Resin) lb.	.30	— .40	Paraffin lb.	.40	— .50	Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-	—	
Naphthalene, flake or balls. lb.	.17	— .25	Light lb.	4.00	— 4.20	gr. vials lb.	—	2.75
Narcotine, pure, 1/2-oz. lb.	—	—	Russian gal.	1.15	— 1.25	1-oz. lb.	—	50.00
Nerol (Identical with Amidol),	—	—	Patchouli lb.	.55	— .62	Pleurisy Root lb.	.25	— .30
1-oz. oz.	—	—	Peach Kernels lb.	.55	— .62	Plumbago, C.P. lb.	.50	— .60
Nickel and Ammon. Sul. lb.	.19	— .21	Peanut lb.	.90	— 1.10	Podophyllin (Resin) lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sulphate lb.	—	—	Pennyroyal lb.	1.75	— 2.25	Poke Berries lb.	.20	— .22
Nirvanin lb.	3.50	— 3.50	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.	—	—	Root lb.	.16	— .20
Novaspirin lb.	1.00	— 1.00	S. P.) lb.	—	—	Powdered lb.	.20	— .25
25-oz. lots oz.	—	—	Peppermint, N. Y. lb.	2.25	— 2.35	Poppy Heads lb.	.80	— .90
Tablets, 100s lb.	1.25	— 1.25	Hotchkiss lb.	2.85	— 3.00	Seed, blue (Maw) lb.	.36	— .42
Novocain lb.	3.25	— 3.25	Western lb.	2.20	— 2.30	White lb.	.42	— .44
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram	—	—	Petit Grain oz.	.50	— .55	Potassa, Caustic, com. lb.	1.00	— 1.15
vials ea.	—	—	Pimenta lb.	2.10	— 2.50	White, sticks lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nutgalls lb.	.40	— .50	Pine Needles lb.	1.10	— 1.35	Potassium Acetate lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Powdered lb.	.44	— .52	Rape Seed gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Benzoate lb.	.30	— .45
Nutmegs lb.	.40	— .44	Synthetic lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Bichromate lb.	.80	— .85
Extra large lb.	.48	— .52	Rhodium lb.	.30	— .40	Bicarbonate lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Nux Vomica lb.	.15	— .20	Rose, Kissanlik oz.	14.00	— 17.00	Bisulphate, cryst. lb.	—	.80
Powdered lb.	.20	— .25	Artificial oz.	3.50	— 4.00	C. P. lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oil, Almond, bitter lb.	14.00	— 15.00	Rosemary Flowers lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)	—	
Without Acid lb.	15.00	— 16.00	Trieste lb.	.75	— .90	pure and pow'd lb.	.50	— .55
Almonds, sweet lb.	1.05	— 1.20	Rosin lb.	.35	— .70	Bromide lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Amber, crude, dark lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Rue, pure lb.	.40	— .50	Carbonate (Pearl Ash) lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Rectified lb.	1.80	— 1.90	Salad, Union Oil Co. gal.	.78	— .95	C.P. lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Aniseed, Star lb.	1.25	— 2.00	Sandalwood, English lb.	9.00	— 9.25	Refined (Sal Tartar) lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Bay lb.	3.75	— 3.50	Sandalwood, W. I. lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Chlorate lb.	.80	— .85
Benne (Sesame), imported,	—	—	Sassafras lb.	.80	— .90	Powdered lb.	.82	— .87
bbls., or less. gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Savin lb.	4.50	— 4.75	Chloride, C.P. lb.	.75	— 1.00
Bergamot lb.	4.25	— 4.50	Spearment, pure lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Citrate lb.	2.15	— 2.40
Birch, Black (Betula) lb.	3.25	— 3.50	Sperm, winter, blech. gal.	.90	— 1.00	Glycerophosphate oz.	.25	— .27
Cade lb.	.70	— .80	Spruce lb.	.75	— .90	Hypophosphite lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Cajuput, bottles lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Tansy lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Lactophosphate lb.	4.90	— 5.65
Camphor lb.	.27	— .35	Tar, U.S.P. gal.	.40	— .50	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Caraway lb.	3.00	— 3.35	Thyme, commercial lb.	.35	— .75	Nitrate lb.	.43	— .53
Cassia lb.	1.40	— 2.00	Red, No. 1 lb.	1.55	— 1.65	Powdered lb.	.374	— .43
Castor, American lb.	.30	— .37	White lb.	1.60	— 1.70	C. P. lb.	.50	— .55
Cedar Leaves, pure lb.	.65	— .75	Whale lb.	.70	— .75	Permanganate lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Wood lb.	.26	— .32	Wine, Ethereal, light. lb.	3.00	— 4.50	Pure, Powdered lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Celery lb.	.85	— .95	Heavy, true, f. grapes. lb.	5.50	— 6.50	Prussiate, red lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Chaulmoogra lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Wintergreen lb.	5.00	— 5.25	Yellow lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Cinnamon, Ceylon lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Synthetic lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Salicylate lb.	.28	— .32
Citronella lb.	.54	— 1.15	Wormseed, Baltimore lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Sulphate, powdered lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves lb.	1.45	— 1.55	W'mwood, Amer., good. lb.	2.75	— 2.85	C. P. lb.	.90	— 1.30
Cocanut, Cochin lb.	.26	— .36	Ylang Ylang, true. oz.	—	—	Sulphide lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Ceylon lb.	.24	— .32	Ointment Citrine lb.	.80	— .90	Tartrate, Powdered (Solu-	—	
Copa lb.	.20	— .25	Ointment Mercurial, 1/2 mer.	1.20	— 1.30	ble Tartar) lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cod liver, Newf. land gal.	4.25	— 4.75	1-3 Mercury lb.	.95	— 1.15	Prickly Ash Bark lb.	.25	— .30
Norwegian lb.	5.65	— 6.00	Opium (Natural) lb.	12.25	— 12.50	Powdered lb.	.32	— .37
1/2 bbls. ea. 160.00 — 175.00	81.50	— 89.00	Granulated lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Berries lb.	.20	— .24
Copaiba, pure lb.	1.25	— 1.35	U.S.P. Powdered lb.	13.75	— 14.00	Protargol lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Orange Flowers lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Pulsatilla Herb lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. gal.	.90	— 1.10	Peel, Curacao lb.	.10	— .18	Pumpkin Seed lb.	.20	— .25
Croton lb.	1.20	— 1.50	Orphol lb.	—	—	Pyoktanin Blue lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Cubeb lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Orris, Florentine lb.	.26	— .30	Pyridine lb.	—	.25
Cumin lb.	4.60	— 4.85						
Dill lb.	.40	— .45						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

2.50	Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb.	- 6.00	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.14	- 16	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	- 15
1.40	c.b. 10 .....	.20	Cut .....	.16	- 25	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	- .06
0.00	Quassia, rasped .....	.15	Powdered .....	.17	- 28	Purified	lb.	.16	- .20
.50	Powdered .....	.22	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	- 30	Tannin, 100-lb. kegs	3.00	- 3.25	
2.00	Quebracho Bark .....	.60	Sodium, Acetate .....	.18	- 22	Tannin, 100-lb. kegs	3.00	- 3.25	
.25	Queen of Meadow Leaves.....lb.	.25	Arsenate .....	.20	- 65	Tannin, 100-lb. kegs	3.00	- 3.25	
.70	Quince Seed	1.00	Arsenite, pure .....	.60	- 65	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	- .70
.15	Quinine, Alk., cryst	1.00	Benzoate .....	.10	- .07	No. Carolina, pt. can.....doz.		.85	- .85
.18	Sulph.	1.20	Bicarbonate .....	.10	- .07	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	- .80
.75	Quinine, Alkaloid	1.20	Bichromate .....	.70	- 75	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.....lb.	.60	- .70	
.44	Acetate	1.25	Bitartrate .....	.90	- 1.20	Terpinol	lb.	2.00	- 2.00
.30	Bismuth	1.20	Bromide	4.00	- 4.25	Theobromine	oz.	1.70	- 1.70
.33	Bisulphate	1.22	Caedylate	2.30	- 2.50	Theocine	oz.	2.70	- 2.70
.43	Carbolate	1.25	Carbon. (Sal. Soda).....100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.00	Theophorin	oz.	.75	- .75
.50	Hydrobromide	1.15	C.P., cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	- .18	Thiosinamine	lb.	8.50	- 8.50
.55	Lactate	1.25	Dried, purified .....	.16	- .18	1-oz. c.v. inc. ....oz.		1.60	- 1.60
.60	Salicylate	1.10	Granulated .....	.02 1/2	- .04	Thiocarbamide	oz.	1.60	- 1.60
.25	Sulphate, 100-oz. tins .....	.75	Chlorate .....	.65	- .70	Thiool	oz.	1.60	- 1.60
.30	1-oz. vials incl. ....oz.	.82	Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	.18	- .20	Thymol herb	lb.	.25	- .30
.36	Tannate .....	.50	Cinnamate .....	.30	- .35	Thymol	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
.55	Valerate	1.20	Citrate .....	.75	- .85	Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb.	12.00	- 12.50	
.18	Rape Seed, English .....	.12	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	1.15	- .20	Tilia Flowers, no leaves.....lb.	.60	- .65	
.00	German .....	.10	Hypophosphite	1.00	- 1.25	With leaves	lb.	.55	- .60
.00	Red Saunders .....	.14	Hypophosphite, cryst. ....lb.	.04	- .06	Tolypyrin	oz.	1.25	- 1.25
.00	Resin, common .....	.06	Segs, 112 lbs. ....lb.	.02 1/2	- .06	Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	- .50
.15	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.....lb.	4.75	Granular .....	.02 1/2	- .06	Triphenin	oz.	.50	- .50
.12	Powdered .....	.11	Iodide (oz. 37-42).....lb.	5.15	- 5.75	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	3.30	- 3.50	
.25	Resorcin, pure white	1.50	Lactophosphate .....	.14	- .18	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.80	- 3.00
.08	Rhinatal Root .....	.90	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	.70	- .70	Powdered	2.90	- 3.00	
.52	Rhodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	2.25	Phosphate, cryst. ....lb.	.08	- .12	Turpentine, China, gen.....oz.	.38	- .42	
.52	3-oz. bottle incl. ....lb.	.75	Pure, cryst. ....lb.	.08	- .10	Venice	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
.00	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl. ....lb.	-	Recrystallized .....	.13	- .16	Artificial	lb.	.18	- .20
.25	1-oz. ....oz.	-	Dried .....	.24	- .42	Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	- 1.00
.45	Rhubarb, Canton .....	.44	Phosphomolybdate .....	.45	- .50	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	- .20
.15	Clippings .....	.35	Salicylate	3.80	- 4.00	Uncorn Root, true	lb.	.28	- .38
.50	Powdered .....	.35	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	5.00	- 6.00	False	lb.	.50	- .55
.00	Rochelle Salt .....	.37	Silicate, dry .....	.12	- .20	Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.oz. 1-lb. ....oz.		.55	- .55
.00	Rose Leaves, pale. ....lb.	2.00	Liquid .....	.04	- .08	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. ....oz.		7.50	- 7.50
.50	Red .....	.25	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber).....lb.	.04	- .08	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.....lb.		5.75	- 5.75
.50	Rosemary Flowers .....	.25	Pure cryst. ....lb.	.10	- .12	1-oz. g.s.v. 7. ....oz.		.45	- .45
.50	Rubidium Bromide	1.75	Dry .....	.08	- .12	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. ....oz.		.50	- .50
.00	Rubidium, 1 oz. v. ....lb.	2.25	Sulphide .....	.40	- .48	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	- .20
.00	Rotten Stone .....	.07	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.....lb.	1.00	- 1.60	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	- .90
.00	Sabadilla Seed .....	.32	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) .....	.37	- .42	Powdered	lb.	.95	- 1.00
.00	Saccharin	18.00	Sparte Sulph .....	.34		German	lb.	.75	- .80
.00	Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	2.00	Spearment Leaves, ozs.....lb.	.34	- .38	Powdered	lb.	.65	- .70
.00	Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	11.50	Spermaceti, cakes .....	.36	- .38	Vanillin	oz.	.70	- .85
.00	Sage Leaves .....	.22	Spikenard Root .....	.25	- .35	Veratrine	oz.	- 2.40	
.00	Domestic .....	.55	Spruce Gum	1.00	- 1.10	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	- .20
.00	St. John's Bread .....	.12	Extra	1.50	- 1.65	Vergigra, powd., pure.....lb.	.45	- .50	
.00	Salicin .....	.75	Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. ....lb.	.56	- .64	Verona	lb.	.15	- .20
.00	Saliformin	1.00	Ether, comp. ....lb.	.50	- .55	Tablets, 10's	tube	- 45	
.00	Salipyrin .....	.80	Nitrous, U.S.P. ....lb.	.52	- .60	100s			
.00	Salol	5.00	Spirits Turpentine .....	.45	- .57	Vervain Root	lb.	.30	- .40
.00	Salophen	1.00	Squawine Root .....	.18	- .23	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
.00	Salquinine	1.00	Squill Root, white	4.00	- 4.25	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	- .50
.00	Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)	1.25	Stavesacre, seed .....	.58	- .65	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	- .35
.00	Sandalwood .....	.20	Stillingia Root .....	.17	- .20	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	- .30
.00	Ground .....	.25	Powdered .....	.23	- .26	Water Pepper	lb.	.20	- .25
.00	Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.40	Storax, liquid	1.25	- 1.35	Wax, Bay	lb.	.30	- .33
.00	Santonin	2.85	Stovain, 1/4 oz. ....doz.	9.00	- 9.00	Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	- .50
.00	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55	1/2 oz. ....doz.	16.00	- 16.00	White	lb.	.50	- .65
.00	Mexican, cut .....	.25	Stramonium .....	.32	- .37	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.56	- .66
.00	Powdered .....	.30	Powdered .....	.38	- .43	Japan	lb.	.25	- .28
.00	Sassafras, Pith .....	.18	Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.38	- .43	White Helioore, Root	lb.	.44	- .50
.00	Bark .....	.20	Seed .....	.20	- .22	Powdered	lb.	.50	- .55
.00	Saw Palmetto Berries .....	.18	Powdered .....	.25	- .28	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	- .20
.00	Scammony, Resin .....	.25	Strontium Acetate .....	.12	- .16	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	- .16
.00	Scarlet Red, Biebrich Med'l.oz.	1.50	Bromide	4.00	- 4.25	Ground	lb.	.14	- .18
.00	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	3.00	Iodide .....	.40	- .45	Willow Bark, black	lb.	.18	- .18
.00	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	.75	Lactate .....	.15	- .20	White	lb.	.25	- .25
.00	Senega Root .....	.60	Nitrate, dry .....	.50	- .53	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	- .26
.00	Seidlitz Mixture .....	.29	Granular, C. P. ....lb.	.75	- .80	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	- .75
.00	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.52	Salicylate	3.15	- 3.50	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-ble Dist. ....gal.	.70	- .80	
.00	Powdered .....	.45	Strophanthus Seed, brown.....lb.	2.50	- 2.75	Barrels	gal.	.55	- .65
.00	Tinneywell, select .....	.50	Green .....	.15	- .16	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	- .20
.00	Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb.	5.00	Powdered	1.90	- 2.00	Wormseed (Chenopodium) ..lb.	.16	- .18	
.00	3-oz. ....oz.	5.00	Strychnine, Acetate 1-8ths oz. Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v. ....oz.	1.70	- 1.80	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
.00	Sepia, True .....	.45	Glycerophosphate, 1/2 oz. v. ....oz.	3.05	- 3.05	Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	- .30
.00	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v. ....oz.	1.95	- 1.95	Xeroform	oz.	.42	- .42
.00	Silver, Chloride .....	.73	Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v. ....oz.	1.65	- 1.65	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	- .22
.00	Cyanide	1.04	Sublimine, S. & G. ....oz.	.50	- .50	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.50	- .70	
.00	Nitrate, cryst .....	.58	Sugar of Milk, powd. ....lb.	.24	- .26	Bromid	lb.	.40	- .40
.00	Fused Cones .....	.65	1-lb. cartons .....	.25	- .28	Chloride, fused	lb.	.32	- .39
.00	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.52	Sulfonal, Bayer	1.35	- 1.35	Granulated	lb.	.30	- .35
.00	Powdered .....	.45	L. & F. ....oz.	-	-	Iodide	oz.	.37	- .44
.00	Tinneywell, select .....	.50	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.00	- 16.00	Metallic, C.P. ....lb.	.45	- 1.00	
.00	Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.....lb.	5.00	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P. ....lb.	17.50	- 20.00	Gran., free from As. ....lb.	.45	- .60	
.00	3-oz. ....oz.	5.00	Sulphur, Iodide .....	.35	- .42	Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	- .30
.00	Sepia, True .....	.45	Flowers .....	.04	- .08	Lactophosphate	oz.	-	
.00	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	Lac. precipitated .....	.16	- .20	Oxide, American, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	- .45	
.00	Silver, Chloride .....	.73	Roll .....	.03	- .06	Eng., Hubuck's	lb.	.50	- .55
.00	Cyanide	1.04	Washed .....	.09	- .12	Permanganate	oz.	.45	- .60
.00	Nitrate, cryst .....	.58	Sumac bark .....	.12	- .16	Phosphide	oz.	.25	- .35
.00	Fused Cones .....	.65	Summer Savory Leaves ..lb.	.35	- .40	Salicylate	oz.	.25	- .35
.00	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.52				Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	- .10
.00	Powdered .....	.45				C.P. ....lb.	.18	- .20	
.00	Tinneywell, select .....	.50							

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from May 2 to May 8, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS— 12 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles 30 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Vera Cruz 32 bbls. tartaric, Bayard & Co., Genoa 30 demijohns, C. Tennant & Co., Vera Cruz 40 drs. cresylic, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow 46 csks., cresylic, White Tar Co., Glasgow	66 bgs. chicle, P. Tremari, Vera Cruz 157 bgs. chicle, W. Wrigley, Jr., Vera Cruz 352 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz 64 bs. chicle, P. Tremari Sons, Vera Cruz 20 cs. olibanum, R. J. Goodwin & Son, London	100 cs. Haarlem, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam 5 cs. Haarlem, Chas. Tilly, Rotterdam 71 drs. fusel, Reade Holliday & Sons, Hull 200 csks. creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Leith 4 cs. wood, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool
ANTIMONY— 13 csks. sulphide, C. O. Nelson & Sons, London 80 csks., golden sulphur, Michelin Tire Co., Bordeaux	HERBS— 27 bs. medicinal, F. L. Kraemer & Co., Bristol IRON— 41 csks. oxide, W & J Bush, Liverpool 30 csks. oxide, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool 17 csks. oxide, F. A. Richard & Co., Liverpool 16 csks. oxide, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool	188 csks. palm, Winter Sons & Co., Liverpool 5 cs. linaloe, A. Klipstein & Co., Vera Cruz 265 csks. saponified creosote, Merck & Co., Hull 5 bbls. codliver oil, Thos. Nevin, London 305 cs. peanut, Lamont, Corliss & Co., Rotterdam 30 csks., 115 cs. peanut, Lamont, Corliss & Co., Palermo
BARYTES— 10 cs. chlorate, W. C. Williams, Bordeaux	LEAVES— 46 bs. euphorbia pilulifera, Int'l. B'k'g. Corp., Bombay 359 bs. coca, Merck & Co., Rotterdam	PERFUMERY— 20 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa 22 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Rotterdam 14 cs. synthetic, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam 17 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux 3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux 5 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux 2 cs., Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux 2 cs., Stern Bros., Bordeaux
BEANS— 30 bgs. locust, W. Jacobs & Allison, Bristol 9 cs. vanilla, Pedro Tremari Sons, Vera Cruz 6 cs. vanilla, Lewis German & Co., Rotterdam	LITHOPONE— 240 csks., 400 csks., B. Moore & Co., Rotterdam 160 csks. G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam LITHOL— 2 cs. Burch & Klep Co., London	PEEL— 50 bgs. orange, Peek & Velsor, Palermo QUICKSILVER— 15 flks., Ledaux & Co., South Pacific 11 flks. William Knox & Co., South Pacific 13 flks., D. Fabien, Vera Cruz 2 bottles, Brown Bros. & Co., London
BALSAM— 20 cs. copaiba, American Trading Co., Maracaibo 56 bxs. copaiba, George J. Constable & Co., Maracaibo 50 cs. copaiba, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo	LOGWOOD— 12½ tons, Julian Richmond, Kingston 43¼ tons 64½ tons, straight, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston 125 bgs. 89 bgs. chips, A. Rosenthal & Sons, Belize 169 bgs. chips, H. Marquardt & Co., Belize 1 lot, 200 bgs. chips, Eggers & Heinlein, Belize 567 bgs. H. W. Boyer, Cortez	QUININE— 11 cs. Scholtz & Co., Maracaibo 1 cs. sulphate, United Fruit Co., Santa Maria 20 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam 100 cs. Merck & Co., Rotterdam
BARK— 407 bs. cinchona, Merck & Co., Rotterdam	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 7 cs. medicine, Montecelli Bros., Genoa 2 cs. drugs, A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles 23 cs. drugs, Grasselli Chemical Co., Vera Cruz 2 cs. 8 pgs. pharmlac products, G. Fajardo, Havana 10 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, London 1 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London	RICE POWDER— 13 cs. Alfred H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux
CARBONATE— 165 csks. Nat'l. Amiline & Chemical Co., Bristol	NAPHTHALENE— 36 csks. ball, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London 185 csks. ball, White Tar Co., London 37 csks. flake, R. Hillier's Son & Co., London 37 csks. Hatch Bros., London 36 csks. H. C. Dusenbury & Co., London 150 bgs. powdered, White Tar Co., Hull 800 bbls. balls, John D. Lewis, Rotterdam	ROOT— 50 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico 68 bs. canagaria, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz 50 bgs. sarsaparilla, R. Fabien & Co., Vera Cruz 9 bs. sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Cortez 1 bg. Indian, Stark & Co., Bocas Del Toro 22 bs. valerian, Brown Bros. & Co., London
CARDAMOMS— 50 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Bombay 11 cs. Archibald & Lewis, London	OILS— 2 pots ginger grass, Green & Co., Bombay 4 pots, palma rose oil, Green & Co., Bombay 4 pots palma rose oil, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay 4 pots palma rose oil, W. Brown Bros., Inc., Bombay 4 pots palma rose oil, London & So. Western B'k., Bombay 4 pots palma rose oil, Int'l. Bank'g Co., Bombay 53 csks. palm, Winter Sons & Co., Liverpool 11 cs. copaiba, R. Rumsey, Para 41 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para 74 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool 96 cs. olive, W. G. Moehring & Co., Marseilles 25 bbls. olive, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles 34 cs. nut, 62 cs. olive, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles 1,888 cs. olive, Jas. F. Smith & Co., Marseilles 19 csks. olive, B. G. Mabres, Marseilles 65 cs. olive, 25 cs. nut, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles 42 cs. oil, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz 6 cs. Haarlem, Chas. Tilly, Rotterdam 7 cs. Haarlem, Marcus, Krenfeld & Saunders, Rotterdam 75 cs. Haarlem, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam	SALT CAKE— 10 csks., A. D. Ronde & Co., Liverpool
CASSIA PISTULA— 20 bgs. Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam	ESSENCES— 13 cs. essential, Cie Morana, Havre 91 cs. essence, A. Chiris & Co., Havre 4 csks. essence, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles 5 cs. essence, Rockhill & Victor, Marseilles 50 cs. almond, Dodge & Olcott & Co., Marseilles 5 cs. essence, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles 25 csks. essence, F. M. Duché & Sons, Genoa	SANTONIN— 1 cs., Parke, Davis & Co., London
CHALK— 25 csks. McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool	EXTRACTS— 10 csks. gall nut, Robt. J. Keller, Bordeaux 9 csks. sumac, Lazard Freres, Bordeaux	SEED— 200 bgs. caraway, Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam 5,522 bgs., 7,523 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Bombay 1,400 bgs. castor, Mitsui & Co., Bombay 2,037 bgs. castor, Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Bombay 5,564 bgs., 378 bgs. castor, Green & Co., Bombay 843 bgs. ajowan, Green & Co., Bombay 375 bgs. mustard, John Kiscock & Co., Bombay 380 bgs. mustard, D. F. Cruikshank & Co., Bombay 580 bgs. mustard, Old & Wallace, Bombay 617 bgs. mustard, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Bombay 65,776 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres 65 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Liverpool 2,595 bgs. castor, Spncker, Kellogg & Sons, Liverpool 240 bgs. cumin, Brown Bros. & Co., Valetta Malta 1,400 bgs. castor, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Hull 3,675 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull 8,121 bgs. aniseed, Baring Bros. & Co., Montevideo 3,438 bgs. aniseed, Brown Bros. & Co., Montevideo
DISINFECTANTS— 21 drs. carbolic, West Disinfecting Co., Glasgow	FLOWERS— 2 cs. saffron, I. Bergonzi, Genoa 15 bs. saffron, Adic Export Co., Vera Cruz 4 bs. saffron, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz 5 bs. chamomile, I. F. Anderson & Co., London	GELATIN— 25 cs. H. P. Mannars, London 25 cs. Hacht, Bratn & Co., Rotterdam
DYES & DYE STUFFS— 387 bgs. turmeric, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay 200 bgs. turmeric, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay 800 bxs. cutch, Baring Bros. & Co., Liverpool 500 bxs. cutch, L. Littlejohn & Co., Liverpool 4 csks. orchil liquor, White Tar Co., Liverpool 47 chests, indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., London 156 chests, indigo, Cone Export Com. Co., London 10 chests, indigo, L. Littlejohn & Co., London	GLYCERIN— 42 drs. C. Tennant & Co., Tampico	GUMS— 46 cs. asafetida, Munroe Drug Co., Bombay 500 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., Liverpool 9 bs. 2 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich Marseilles

Importations—Cont'a

2,939 bgs, aniseed, Baring Bros & Co., Montevideo
420 bgs., 200 bgs. canary, 320 bgs. poppy, Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam
200 bgs. poppy, Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Rotterdam
89 bgs. cumin, Cresea & Co., Bordeaux

SODIUM—

5 drs. caustic, A. Klipstein & Co., Tampico
5 drs. caustic, C. Tennant & Co., Vera Cruz
500 bgs, fluoride, C. B. Richard & Co., Copenhagen
5 csk, benzoate, Norton, Lilly & Co., Bordeaux
20 csk, prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

SPONGES—

182 bs. sponges, 23 bs. refuse, Leousi Cloney & Co., Nassau
130 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau
38 bs., J. A. Medina & Co., Havana

SPICES—

223 bdls. small dry chillies, Stand. B'k. So Africa, Bombay
145 bdls. long dry chillies, W. Brandt's Son & Co., Bombay
221 bdls. small dry chillies, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay
321 bdls. small dry chillies, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay
90 bdls. dry ginger, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay
484 bdls. dry chillies, Baring Bros. & Co., Bombay
150 bgs. ginger, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay
500 bs. cloves, Old & Wallace, Liverpool

300 bs. cloves, Verona Chemical Co., Liverpool
725 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston

16 cs. mace, Lewis German & Co., Rotterdam
265 cs. nutmegs, J. Kiscock & Co., Rotterdam

16 cs. nutmegs, Old & Wallace, Rotterdam
60 cs. nutmegs, Van Loan & Co., Rotterdam

168 bgs. black pepper, J. Kiscock & Co., London

233 bgs., 546 bgs. white pepper, L. Littlejohn & Co., London

297 bs. cloves, Standard Essence Co., London

207 bgs. white pepper, Balfour, Williamson & Co., London

336 bgs white pepper, J. W. Phyfe & Co., London

299 bgs. black pepper, Corrie McColl & Son, London

268 bgs. black pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, London

1,198 bgs. black pepper, 954 bgs., white pepper, Lewis German & Co., London

200 bgs. chillies, Green & Co., London

178 bgs. black pepper, Lewis German & Co., London

SULPHUR—
667 bgs. rock, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool

SUMAC—
700 bgs. Marden, Orth & Hastings, Genoa

840 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Genoa

700 bgs. Core & Herbert, Palermo

1,140 bgs. A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo

840 bgs. Schultz & Ruckgaber, Palermo

700 bgs. Fratelli Savona, Palermo

TARTAR—
216 bgs. Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles

179 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles
148 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples

TALC—

300 bgs. R. J. Waddell & Co., Genoa
375 bgs., Bayard Bros., Genoa

14 cs. powder, Alfred H. Smit & Co., Bordeaux

1,000 bgs. powder, W. B. Daniels, Bordeaux

400 bgs. powder, B. P. Ducas & Co., Bordeaux

1,250 bgs. powder, L. A. Solomon & Bro., Bordeaux

500 bgs. powder, Chas. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux

TURPENTINE—

52 cs., Young & Glenn, Vera Cruz

TURMERIC—

454 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., London

VACCINE—

3 bxs., Houlder, Weir & Co., Liverpool

WATER—

610 cs. mineral, Williams & Hubert, Marseilles

5 cs. 200 bottles orange, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles

5 cs. rose, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles

WAX—

563 bgs. carnauba, Winter Sons & Co., Ceara

361 bgs. paraffine, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool

25 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana

8 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico

12 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz

56 cs. bees, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam

ZINC—

40 bdls. gray, Geisenheimer & Co., Bordeaux

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from May 2 to May 8, inclusive.

ACETONE—5,600 lbs, \$2,746, France

ACID. ACETIC—80 lbs, \$9, Barbados

900 lbs, \$3,130, Cuba

316,062 lbs, \$71,183, England

50 lbs, \$11, Guatemala

175 lbs, \$43, Panama

87,425 lbs, \$9,927, England

40 lbs, \$11, Costa Rica

290 lbs, \$39, San Domingo

985 lbs, \$143, Chile

211 lbs, \$61, Venezuela

BORIC—302 lbs, \$56, Colombia

110 lbs, \$16, Uruguay

100 lbs, \$20, Honduras

100 lbs, \$18, Costa Rica

219 lbs, \$30, Nicaragua

1,701 lbs, \$182, Cuba

2,975 lbs, \$319, Chile

437 lbs, \$261, Venezuela

28,679 lbs, \$4,408, China

5,738 lbs, \$799, Japan

CARBOLIC CRYSTALS—51 lbs, \$65, Cuba

30 lbs, \$44, Cuba

260 lbs, \$262, Cuba

100 lbs, \$159, China

11,200 lbs, \$12,460, Japan

11,624 lbs, \$20,858, France

4,407 lbs, \$5,470, England

78 lbs, \$132, Cuba

CITRIC—100 lbs, \$45, Panama

500 lbs, \$338, Cuba

10 lbs, \$9, San Domingo

200 lbs, \$130, Chile

610 lbs, \$391, China

LACTIC—100 lbs, \$105, England

54 lbs, \$26, Colombia

MURIATIC—13,449 lbs, \$656, Cuba

96 lbs, \$12, Costa Rica

180 lbs, \$10, Salvador

35,223 lbs, \$572, Cuba

3,464 lbs, \$76, Chile

OXALIC—44 lbs, \$17, Panama

75 lbs, \$42, Panama

2,475 lbs, \$1,664, Chile

140 lbs, \$70, Venezuela

PHOSPHORIC—20 lbs, \$9, China

PICRIC—838,064 lbs, \$871,467, France

PYROGALLIC, 1,000 lbs, \$1,300, England

SALICYLIC, 20 lbs, \$47, China

SULPHURIC, 812,248 lbs, \$127,639, England

410 lbs, \$85, Argentina

75 lbs, \$11, Ecuador

11,200 lbs, \$280, Cuba

315 lbs, \$18, Chile

2,830 lbs, \$163, French Guiana

4,770 lbs, \$283, Venezuela

182 lbs, \$16, Australia

TARTARIC—3,345 lbs, \$3,345, Mexico

217 lbs, \$161, Jamaica

2,050 lbs, \$1,360, Chile

120 lbs, \$80, Venezuela

30 lbs, \$18, China

ALCOHOL—611,429 gals, \$186,474, France

1,262,321 gals, \$360,664, France

20 gals, \$18, French West Indies

32 gals, \$25, Colombia

WOOD—13,000 gals, \$6,505, France

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$7,844, Argentina

\$852, Chile

AMMONIAC. SAL—50 lbs, \$10, Peru

50 lbs, \$5, Panama

22,248 lbs, \$1,678, Argentina

100 lbs, \$12, San Domingo

6,881 lbs, \$652, Chile

AMMONIA. ANHYDROUS—\$51, Salvador

\$374, Cuba

\$454, Colombia

\$105, Panama

\$48, British West Indies

\$393, Mexico

\$52, Cuba

\$19, Chile

AQUA. \$5, British West Indies

\$15,961, France

\$506, Mexico

AMMONIUM NITRATE—\$38,866, France

\$30,000, France

SULPHATE—\$234, Costa Rica

\$1,056, Bolivia

ARSENIC, \$106, Chile

BARK EXTRACTS—\$15, Argentina

\$1,591, England

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$384, China

\$913, Japan

BORAX—\$10, Salvador

\$13, Hayti

\$34, San Domingo

CARBON BISULPHIDE—\$7, Chile

\$55, Colombia

CASTOR OIL—5 gals, \$8, San Domingo

68 gals, \$88, Mexico

5 gals, \$7, San Domingo

20 gals, \$27, San Domingo

890 gals, \$1,190, Chile

100 gals, \$300, Peru

CALCIUM CARBIDE—6,432 lbs, \$306, Barbados

242,000 lbs, \$7,670, Cuba

1,100 lbs, \$30, Peru

15,200 lbs, \$608, Nicaragua

291 lbs, \$12, Panama

59,900 lbs, \$2,047, Cuba

360 lbs, \$100, Argentina

15,000 lbs, \$750, Scotland

4,000 lbs, \$132, Jamaica

1,000 lbs, \$35, British West Indies

174,000 lbs, \$4,470, Cuba

47,200 lbs, \$1,537, San Domingo

35,200 lbs, \$1,200, Argentina

277,200 lbs, \$6,558, Chile

26,250 lbs, \$721, Venezuela

CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$4,713, France

CHLORINE—1,250 lbs, \$310, Panama

CHLOROFORM—\$100, British West Indies

\$315, Chile

\$12, Colombia

\$22, Peru

\$28, Venezuela

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—\$179, China

COCOA BUTTER—\$84, Cuba

\$1,014, Japan

COCOANUT OIL—\$1,884, Peru

COPPER SULPHATE—\$3,244 lbs, \$871, Chile

10,350 lbs, \$2,484, Ecuador

929 lbs, \$82, Chile

CREAM OF TARTAR—\$3, Panama

\$25, Jamaica

\$61, Guatemala

\$182, China

\$68, Chile

DEXTRINE—5,960 lbs, \$303, China

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$300, France

\$800, Cuba

\$100, France

\$2,505, Russia in Europe

\$500, Salvador

\$55, Ecuador

\$6,199, Italy

\$1,800, Netherlands

\$67, Costa Rica

\$42, San Domingo

\$359, Chile

\$2,030, Venezuela

\$31,555, Japan

Exportations—Cont'd

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$1,778, England

EPSOM SALTS—2,500 lbs, \$125, Jamaica

1,600 lbs, \$74, Colombia
219 lbs, \$11, Costa Rica
2,200 lbs, \$120, Guatemala
230 lbs, \$15, Salvador
100 lbs, \$5, Jamaica
2,240 lbs, \$130, Cuba
102 lbs, \$6, Hayti
100 lbs, \$6, San Domingo
7,197 lbs, \$318, Chile

ETHER—\$54, Cuba

\$15, Hayti
\$6, Colombia
\$15, Costa Rica
\$41, Argentina
\$402, Chile
\$91, Colombia

ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$14, Chile

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$126, Netherlands

\$1,200, England
\$38, British Honduras
\$53, Jamaica
\$9, Cuba
\$5, Dutch West Indies
\$142, San Domingo
\$244, Brazil
\$216, Colombia
\$21, Costa Rica
\$32, Jamaica
\$8, British West Indies
\$561, Cuba
\$118, Chile

FORMALDEHYDE—715 lbs, \$100, Barbados

2,250 lbs, \$191, Cuba
23,160 lbs, \$3,008, France
12,200 lbs, \$1,575, England
441 lbs, \$105, Argentina
100 lbs, \$10, Chile
88,325 lbs, \$8,882, Japan

GLUCOSE—67,800 lbs, \$1,495, Norway

259,400 lbs, \$5,785, England
109,813 lbs, \$2,448, Chile

GLYCERIN—50 lbs, \$29, Panama

146 lbs, \$118, Colombia
20 lbs, \$28, Panama
44 lbs, \$22, Ecuador
36,026 lbs, \$15,562, England
100 lbs, \$76, Costa Rica
599 lbs, \$333, Chile
290 lbs, \$120, Venezuela
4,760 lbs, \$2,587, China

HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE—\$33, Venezuela

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$13, Barbados

\$2,193, Cuba
\$69, Argentina
\$37, Peru
\$46, Jamaica
\$64, Cuba
\$8, Chile
\$22, China

LEAD ACETATE—\$3,740, France

\$3,750, England
\$3,692, Japan
\$1,754, Japan

LIME, ACETATE—99,096 lbs, \$6,935, Netherlands

CHLORIDE—\$12, Panama
\$1,155, Brazil
\$31, Panama
\$6, San Domingo

LITHOPONE—\$2,772, England

\$3,136, England
\$1,248, Japan

MENTHOL—\$195, Cuba

OPIUM—\$6, Barbados

\$3, Colombia
\$70, Guatemala
\$16, Honduras
\$110, Jamaica
\$783, Chile
\$479, Venezuela
\$246, China

PEPPERMINT—1,240 lbs, \$2,750, England

35 lbs, \$64, Argentina
60 lbs, \$140, England

PERFUMERY—\$29, Guatemala

\$81, Honduras
\$170, Nicaragua
\$1,593, Panama
\$124, Cuba
\$507, Argentina
\$69, Ecuador
\$926, Peru
\$587, Japan
\$55,823, England
216, Costa Rica
\$273, Panama
\$256, Jamaica
\$100, British West Indies
\$758, Cuba
\$35, Hayti
\$23, San Domingo
\$21, Argentina
\$52, Bolivia
\$3,517, Chile
\$64, Colombia
\$204, Peru
\$813, Venezuela
\$1,290, China
\$1,408, Japan

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$1,200, Netherlands

\$11, Costa Rica
\$42, Panama
\$61, Barbados
\$203, Jamaica
\$101, Colombia
\$480, England
\$248, Scotland
\$42, Argentina
\$14, Colombia
\$748, Uruguay
\$200, England
\$63, Mexico
\$46, British West Indies
\$202, Cuba
\$35, Hayti
\$42, Panama
\$28, Argentina
\$130, Brazil
\$1,888, Chile
\$43, Colombia
\$134, Venezuela
\$129, China

POTASH, CAUSTIC—33,600 lbs, \$18,000, England

POTASSIUM BICHRIMATE—88 lbs, \$63, Colombia

21,926 lbs, \$13,594, Japan
112 lbs, \$85, Cuba
\$10,838 lbs, \$6,911, China
49,280 lbs, \$29,467, Japan

CARBONATE—6 lbs, \$8, Panama

1,383, \$1,171, Uruguay

CHLORATE—2,240 lbs, \$1,669, Peru

67,200 lbs, \$30,520, Japan
2,800 lbs, \$1,470, Chile
224 lbs, \$157, Uruguay

PERMANGANATE—3 lbs, \$6, Panama

PRUSSIAN—220 lbs, \$300, Brazil

QUININE—\$613, Cuba

\$54, Costa Rica

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$37, Panama

\$10, Jamaica
\$70, Colombia
\$1,575, France
\$168, Panama
\$100, Argentina
\$29, Jamaica
\$20, Hayti
\$826, Chile
\$471, Japan

SALOL—368 lbs, \$2,352, Russia in Europe

4,212 lbs, \$30,544, Russia in Europe
112 lbs, \$1,067, China

SALTPETER—333 lbs, \$130, Colombia

234 lbs, \$86, Venezuela

SODA ASH—24,912 lbs, \$—, Cuba

35,547 lbs, \$1,244, Cuba
117,258 lbs, \$2,890, Chile
1,138 lbs, \$46, Venezuela
780,106 lbs, \$29,257, China
CAUSTIC—\$40,587 lbs, \$24,125, France
17,542 lbs, \$1,053, Cuba
26,112 lbs, \$1,702, Colombia
3,475 lbs, \$210, Peru

20,600 lbs, \$884, Cuba

135,000 lbs, \$3,500, Argentina

\$51,873 lbs, \$3,156, Brazil

71,005 lbs, \$4,306, Uruguay

685,604 lbs, \$37,794, Japan

1,360 lbs, \$88, Costa Rica

187,167 lbs, \$6984, Cuba

28,088 lbs, \$1,738, Chile

\$4,947 lbs, \$324, Venezuela

38,655 lbs, \$20,350, Japan

1,156,305 lbs, \$71,568, Japan

SAL—625 lbs, \$94, Barbados

3,000 lbs, \$48, Panama

125 lbs, \$2, British West Indies

1,875 lbs, \$26, Jamaica

245 lbs, \$4, British West Indies

196 lbs, \$5, San Domingo

557 lbs, \$8, Chile

PHOSPHATE—44,800 lbs, \$5,824, England

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,680 lbs, \$39, Costa Rica

6,800 lbs, \$143, Barbados

946 lbs, \$25, Jamaica

672 lbs, \$17, Hayti

7,999 lbs, \$179, Colombia

200 lbs, \$5, Peru

558 lbs, \$14, Costa Rica

2,236 lbs, \$56, Guatemala

219 lbs, \$5, Honduras

1,120 lbs, \$22, Panama

2,941 lbs, \$882, Japan

6,768 lbs, \$142, Jamaica

2,715 lbs, \$70, Hayti

3,126 lbs, \$85, San Domingo

6,169 lbs, \$116, Chile

8,257 lbs, \$196, Venezuela

BICHRIMATE, 22,400 lbs, \$10,080, Japan

CYANIDE—3,800 lbs, \$3,200, France

2,600 lbs, \$2,567, Panama

10,000 lbs, \$4,800, Costa Rica

HYPOSULPHITE—50 lbs, \$2, Colombia

16,650 lbs, \$457, Chile

NITRATE, 4,816 lbs, \$265, Uruguay

4,816 lbs, \$265, Uruguay

PHOSPHATE—44,800 lbs, \$824, England

55 lbs, \$12, Argentina

220 lbs, \$17, Chile

SALICYLATE—440 lbs, \$1,605, Argentina

SILICATE—36,097 lbs, \$1,275, Cuba

26,899 lbs, \$985, Colombia

1,350 lbs, \$4,950, Russia in Europe

1,100 lbs, \$4,400, Russia in Asia

994 lbs, \$99, Cuba

4,000 lbs, \$188, San Domingo

7,975 lbs, \$1,260, Venezuela

33,980 lbs, \$1,988, British China

SULPHATE—1,240 lbs, \$50, Argentina

SULPHIDE—51,145 lbs, \$879, Peru

SULPHITE—50 lbs, \$6, Jamaica

2,600 lbs, \$50, Cuba

1,120 lbs, \$154, Chile

SODIUM SALTS (Miscellaneous)—\$16, Barbados

\$319, Cuba

\$6, San Domingo

\$22, Colombia

\$23, Venezuela

\$776, England

\$46, Guatemala

\$7, Colombia

\$893, Japan

\$8, Hayti

\$8, British West Indies

\$30, San Domingo

\$705, Argentina

\$2,618, Chile

\$203, Venezuela

\$674, Japan

SPONGES—6 lbs, \$7, Mexico

1,021 lbs, \$396, Argentina

15 lbs, \$20, Colombia

12 lbs, \$10, Cuba

53 lbs, \$30, Chile

SULPHUR—3 tons, \$143, Japan

VANILLA BEANS—101 lbs, \$37, Cuba

WORMSEED—\$500, France

ZINC OXIDE—111,400 lbs, \$77,780, England

660,800 lbs, \$33,435, England

2,835 lbs, \$355, Venezuela

\$100 lbs, \$20, Chile

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE IN CHICAGO CONTINUES ACTIVE

CHICAGO, ILL., May 8.—Trade in the wholesale drug stores and among the jobbers continues to be very active, which is due locally to the fact that quite a number of retail stores are being opened in different parts of the

city and others are stocking up for a summer of good business. Encouragement for old established stores and for new enterprises has been derived from the absence of any marked advance in prices during the last ten days and the decline of at least a few articles in the lists. There is a feeling here just now that the war in Europe is not going to be of much longer duration and that a reduction in prices will result from a declaration of peace.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

Address, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

No. 3 Park Place New York

ADVERTISING and SALES MANAGER wanted by established New York concern selling largely to manufacturers in drug trade. Should be educated pharmacist, strong correspondent and office executive with successful experience in organizing and handling aggressive selling campaigns. Desirable opening for high-grade man of about 35 years. Applicants should write full particulars, including salary. Address, SELLING, Box 877, c/o WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IN FAVOR OF EXPORT COMBINATIONS

(Continued from page 7.)

war business which will end with peace. Another part is enforced buying by parties cut off from former sources of supply, and unfortunately much of this business is being done on terms and by methods that are alienating the purchasers and that insure the diversion of their trade to other countries at the earliest opportunity. Moreover, the end of the war will doubtless see vigorous efforts by Europeans to recapture lost trade. Therefore, earnest thought should be given to measures for the improvement of our foreign business.

"Our surplus food-stuffs and raw materials will sell themselves at some price, but to avoid needless expense in distribution, to meet formidable foreign buying organizations, to insure reasonable export prices, and to prevent the profitless exhausting of our natural resources, co-operation among American producers is imperative.

"In the sale of our factory products, co-operation is equally necessary. Such goods must be advertised, demonstrated and a market created among alien peoples, often in the face of determined and destructive competition from great combinations of foreign manufacturers. But if our industrial development is to proceed as it should, the foreign business of our manufacturers must be expanded. Obviously only strong organizations can undertake the contest. If groups of American manufacturers and producers, either competing or non-competing, can combine their efforts, they can share the cost of developing new markets, can establish themselves firmly, can assist in the financing of foreign enterprises, can more readily extend credit to foreign customers, and can compete more successfully with foreign syndicates and cartels. Precisely such action by our manufacturers is, therefore, one of the first requisites for the successful growth of our industries.

Prevent Danger of Misuse of Co-operative Export Organizations

"Two chief dangers from co-operative export organizations of American manufacturers and producers are apparent. They may be used to exploit the home market and they may be used unfairly against individual American exporters in foreign trade. The dangers in co-operative action must be faced frankly and provided against fully.

"The Commission is confident that this can be done without sacrificing the essential advantages of joint action and without altering the policy of the anti-trust laws or interfering with their enforcement. Thus specific extension of the law prohibiting unfair methods of competition to export trade and requirement of full reports to the Federal Trade Commission from co-operative export organizations will protect the individual exporter, while the enforcement of the antitrust laws will prevent the use of such organizations to effect restraint of trade or monopoly in the domestic market.

"The Commission does not believe that Congress intended by the antitrust laws to prevent Americans from co-operating in export trade for the purpose of competing effectively with foreigners, where such co-operation does not restrain trade within the United States and where no attempt is made to hinder American competitors from securing their due share of the trade. It is not reasonable to suppose that Congress meant to obstruct the development of our foreign commerce by forbidding the use, in export trade, of methods of organization which do not operate to the prejudice of the American public, are lawful in the countries where the trade is to be carried on, and are necessary if Americans are to meet competitors there on equal terms.

Declaratory Legislation Recommended

"By its investigation the Commission, however, has established the fact that doubt as to the application of the antitrust laws to export trade now prevents concerted action by American business men in export trade, even among producers of non-competing goods. In view of this fact and of the conviction that co-operation should be encouraged in export trade among competitors as well as non-competitors, the Commission respectfully recommends the enactment of declaratory and permissive legislation to remove this doubt.

"The Commission feels that it would fail of its duty if it did not urge the pressing need of such action immediately. If American business men are to make the most of the great opportunities now before them, are to build securely in foreign trade, and are to avoid disaster in the shock of the stern and determined competition that will doubtless follow the war, they must at once perfect the organization demanded by the conditions of international trade."

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—A \$90,000 fire in the Neil Hotel, on Liberty street, caused a damage of \$16,000 to the stock and fixtures of the Hutchins Drug Company which occupied a part of the first floor of the structure. There is said to have been an insurance of \$7,500 to offset a part of the fire loss.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY STOCKS

Bought — Sold — Quoted

Circular on request

RICHMOND & MYLES

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

20 BROAD STREET

TEL. 9180-1-2-3-4 RECTOR

NEW YORK

RUSSIA IS NOW MAKING MANY CHEMICALS

Formerly Dependent on Germany for Most Everything, She is Now Developing Her Own Resources Successfully

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROGRAD, April 10—The pharmaceutical section of the Moscow Military Industrial Committee has been busy elucidating the progress made recently in Russia in the production of pharmaceutical preparations, and perhaps the best idea that can be given of such progress will be to quote the statement issued in connection with this announcement; namely—as a result of this interesting enquiry it has been shown that the Russian pharmaceutical industry has made considerable progress in the production of many preparations which previously were but imperfectly manufactured in the country, or not at all. Total dependence on Germany was practically the rule throughout this business.

Of the inorganic preparations, the following is stated: of the metalloids, the most important being chlorine, bromine and iodine, the production of these goods was either not carried on at all in Russia, or only very feebly. The production of chlorine has now progressed remarkably, and it is to be hoped that in a short time sufficient will be made in the country for the country's uses. The production of bromine is still imperfect: but, success is attending efforts to make a good article: and, as has already been repeatedly stated, the production of iodine is progressing well. The scarcity experienced at the beginning of the war in a number of the inorganic salts of metals has now either been completely got over, or is gradually being eliminated. All the salts of soda are now made in Russia, and the equipment for their production is in many cases, excellent. In connection with the increased production of the coking furnaces, the output of sulphate of ammonia has increased enormously, and this serves for many purposes. The salts of magnesia and zinc can be made in any required quantity: there is now no scarcity. Chrome and manganese salts are currently made. The ores of these metals are found in abundance in the country, and the same can be said of iron salts, and as to silver and copper salts, these have long been made in the country.

Of the organic preparations, the following products should be mentioned, the production of which has not yet been successfully accomplished in some cases: although some progress has been made. Chloroform and chloral hydrate for narcotic purposes are produced in some places in fairly large quantities. The production of sulphuric ether has assumed large dimensions, and the production of ethyl chloride is developing successfully. A similar observation applies to the production of methyl alcohol and of formalin and urotropin. The production of the alcohol is increasing steadily.

Lanoline is already being made in large quantities. Of the preparations of the aromatic series, mention should be made of the complicated preparation of adrenalin, which is now successfully produced, and is on sale under the name of "hypernephren." Of the phenols of the naphthalene series, the production of *B* naphthala is being organized on a large scale for the use of the color and dyeing industries. The production of salicylate of sodium is beginning successfully in many places, and the preparation for the production of salvarsan and neosalvarsan is proceeding apace.

The preparation of the alkaloids of opium is quite successful. The production of morphia is developing, and along with opium, codein and narkotina are likewise being obtained. The production of such difficult preparations as apomorphin and synthetic codein has been successfully accomplished. It is added that stypticin has likewise been successfully obtained. Thus the business of producing alkaloids of opium is on a solid footing.

At the present moment, in Russia the production of the following preparations, of some of which quite an extensive use is already made, has been successfully launched.

Chlorine, salts of ammonia, salts of magnesia, salts of zinc, peroxide of barium, peroxide of manganese, salts of silver, copper, iron, etc. Chloroform, acetic acid, sulphuric ether, ethyl chloride, methyl alcohol, formalin, urotropin, hexamethylen tetramine, acetone, lanoline, terpin hydrate, benzol, toluol, phenol, cresol, lysol, kreolin, etc., adrenalin (hypernephren), naphthala, tannin, albuminate of tannin, tannoform, aniline, morphia, codein, cafein, atropin. The following preparations are also being successfully made: liquid chlorine, phosphorus, etc.: iodoform, chloral hydrate, acetic anhydride, salicylic acid, aspirin, salicylate of soda, salvarsan, neosalvarsan, etc., apomorphin, dionin, heroin, stypticin, theobromine, diuretin, etc.

The list of goods now being made in Russia in the form of pharmaceutical preparations is a formidable one, and in fact is much longer than the one just given, which consists of a selection from a fairly long notice on the subject. Although serious efforts and in a few cases successful, have been made towards establishing an independent pharmaceutical industry in the country, it must always be borne in mind that the success is probably only a relative one, although no doubt quite a number of special goods will be acclimatized, so to speak in the country and remain there as national products, even after the close of the war and foreign competition plays its part again. The fact that the list should be so long is abundant evidence of the seriousness of the effort made, which is supported it should be remembered with model or educational laboratories and considerable official as well as financial assistance from the district authorities or councils. Schools also are projected, specially to enable Russian chemists to undertake the production of these goods; but as far as progress is at present concerned, the prices charged for them in the country is abundant evidence that the progress made is not so great as is represented in the statement given above; indeed paragraphs do appear in the press admitting that although what may be called satisfactory progress has been made, the respective goods are not all equal to what used to be obtained from abroad. But the hope is always expressed that with experience quality will be forthcoming at prices to make the country quite independent of the foreigner. This is altogether unlikely, that is to say over such a long series of goods.

Where Russia may possibly make more satisfactory progress would be in the cultivation of medicinal plants, which question is also receiving very diligent attention; and as previously advised, nurseries for the encouragement of such cultivation are being organized in a considerable number of districts. Numbers of such plants were already grown, though imperfectly cultivated in the past; but were always sent out of the country either crude or semi-crude to be treated. The probability is that the result of the war will be that in the future these goods will not leave the country so imperfectly treated as before; but we may be sure, judging from the lack of aptitude on the part of the Russian industrial chemist in the past, that the semi-product will generally have to be exported in order to be finished for the market.

A BILL TO REGULATE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—Senator Clapp has introduced a bill "To regulate and control the manufacture, sale, and use of weights and measures, and to be known as the weights and measures Act." It would give the Bureau of Standards the regulation and control of the manufacture, sale and use of weights and measures, and all weighing devices would have to be approved by the Bureau. This, it is claimed, will result in uniformity and prevent the manufacture and sale of fraudulent scales and weighing devices, which are easily changed either by intent or through weak construction. Weights and measures officials of many States are reported to have indorsed this bill, and at the last annual conference of weights and measures officials of the various States, held in Washington, D. C., resolutions were passed indorsing a similar bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Ashbrook. This latter measure was also indorsed by the Secretary of Commerce and by the Bureau of Standards.

f
f
l-
n
e,
e
n,
c-
o-
s-
c,
i-
m
nd
ch
ne
c-
d-
al-
ly
e-
ry
he
rt
nt
ch
u-
as
n-
is-
ls;
ces
nat
in
ear
led
ods
ad.
nce
try
her
ds.
ory
nts,
on;
ent
ble
al-
ast;
ude
the
ods
be-
pti-
in
be

ES

tro-
ure,
own
Bu-
anu-
all
Bu-
and
ales
r by
eas-
rsed
and
ash-
nilar
Con-
in-
reau